

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

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No. 12.

Personnel of Farm Loans Board

Grain Act Debate in Parliament

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

The U.F.A. and Its Membership

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Rural Planning to Add to Convenience and Beauty of the Farm Home

A Few Notable Features of the Address on Town and Rural Planning Delivered Before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.
by H. L. Seymour, Who Is in Charge of Important New Activity

The opportunity afforded by town planning and farm betterment principles to make the home life a happy and desirable one was stressed by H. L. Seymour, director of Town Planning for the Province of Alberta, in his address to the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January last. "In Alberta," he said, "we want to do something that will strike at the very root of the matter, that will aid in the social well-being of the community by making the family a happy unit."

Mr. Seymour spoke of the possibility of new methods of subdivision for unsettled areas, taking into consideration topographical features, the proper location of roads, and the location and design of towns in relation to farm needs. He referred briefly to the Town Planning Act of the Province, which "controls the erection of signs and advertisements on highways; controls the erection of gasoline stations and refreshment booths along these highways. It provides for the preservation of certain desirable park and picnic areas, thus setting up a Provincial park system which should co-ordinate with the Federal park system—in brief preserving the natural beauties of our Province."

The first improvement needed to make for happy living, said Mr. Seymour, was running water and proper sanitary conveniences in the farm home. He had come to the conclusion that this was the first requirement as the result of experience, study and reading. "I only wish that I were an orator," he said, "that I might tell you more forcibly how important I consider the matter of sanitation on a farm. It makes for self respect, for the respect of others, and on this respect the happiness of the home is based."

"The farmers in a new country like this, who have not provided their families with these essentials of happy living, may be divided into three groups. First, the farm or farm home which has not the means, has not the money to put into effect these improvements which would provide running water and proper sanitary conveniences in the farm home.

"In the second class, and there may be many who believe that they come in such a class, are those who feel that they have not the money to supply such sanitary conveniences. All I will say is that Premier Brownlee told us recently at the Canadian Club in Vancouver, that since about 1922 Alberta had begun to be prosperous again.

"In the third class are those who have the money and who know that they have the money to provide these basic things in happy home life and have not yet provided for them, very probably because they do not know exactly how to go about it. Or it may be that they feel they have not the time to carry out this as well as other phases of farm betterment, of farm beautification. You may have a successful farm as far as financial returns are concerned but you have not been really successful until you have a successful home. I want particularly to give a message to classes two and three and urge them to be serious in this matter and to say that if you come to our Town Planning Board and speak of farm betterment, one

of the first things we shall urge is this matter of farm sanitation. We will not tell you only how to improve the outward appearance of your farms and homes. Town planning deals with health and sanitary convenience as a health matter as well as a matter of comfort. *The Government of Alberta through its Health Department is ready to advise the farm owner who is serious and desirous of providing running water and sanitary conveniences in his home.* This in my opinion is the real approach to town planning—the health problems involved in proper sanitation in the farm as well as in our larger centres of population. I spent approximately two years in the collecting of information and data from the various countries, particularly from the various States in the south and I have come to the conclusion that the farmer can supply under favorable conditions most city conveniences at a cost at least not much more than would be paid by the city dweller for the same improvements.

"I have stressed particularly the matter of water supply and sewage disposal because these are basic, but there are other conveniences such as electric light and power and we can only look forward to that ideal condition, as exemplified to some extent in the Province of Ontario, when electric transmission lines will traverse our own Province.

"May I say just one word to that one class who have not the funds to supply running water and sanitary conveniences. Experience and study have shown that the dry earth closet can be constructed under covered way or in a sanitary manner attached to the home at not much greater cost than the ordinary dug privy,

but of course will require to be cared for at regular intervals."

In regard to the grouping of farm buildings, the result of haphazard building had been, in many cases, "a conglomeration of buildings of all shapes and sizes, and facing in all directions, making it impossible for any farmer, however scientific, to economically carry out his work." The home buildings should also be located with a view to their relationship to the highway and approaches and to planting. Grass, and trees properly grouped, were wonderful assets in the improving of any home and home grounds. While the ordinary lawn needs artificial watering, experiments made at Vermilion had shown that a lawn could be maintained by leaving the grass at least two inches high and cutting with a mower, thus preventing bleeding and conserving the natural moisture in the soil. This was just one instance of the work that was being done by both the Federal and Provincial foresters and horticulturists. At one time it had been thought that trees would not grow in Alberta, but improved methods had changed that. Certainly, flowers would grow. An authority on the subject had said that the homelikeness of a residence depended mainly on trees, yet it should be pointed out that the lawn should not be entirely covered by foliage. Planting should not obscure the view of the house, but rather set it off.

Town planning, properly understood, concluded Mr. Seymour, could maintain the natural beauties of the Province and enhance them through planting and the erection of structures suitable to their sites. "We can avoid the evils of congestion in our urban centres and overcome the disadvantages of dispersion in our rural areas. We can be always in the lead in that which is really worth while—a Province of happy homes."



H. L. SEYMOUR, C.E.

CANADIAN JERSEYS

Over 90 head of registered Canadian Jerseys have been sold to buyers from the State of Mississippi since March 1st last. The greater part of this number were of calf club calibre and mostly ranged in age from six to fifteen months, although there were half a dozen young bulls, a few imported indam heifers, and a limited number of incalf heifers. Buyers from Mississippi required that these heifers be either from tested dams or by sires whose dams were tested.

SUCCESSFUL ONE-DAY CANVASS

Sixteen members, some of them new members, were secured in a canvass put on by two members of Hackett U.F.A. Local on one day about the end of March, says a report from the secretary, I. B. Mallett. Four more members joined at the meeting held April 6th, bringing the total membership up to 31. At this meeting the business was disposed of by ten o'clock, and was followed by a short dialogue, put on by three of the members, which was highly appreciated. The floor was then cleared for dancing until midnight, when the ladies served a delightful lunch.

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
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Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Principal Contents

PAGE

RURAL PLANNING TO ADD TO CONVENIENCE.....	2
EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
U.F.A. VETERANS' SECTION.....	6
U.F.A. CONVENTION—AN INDEPENDENT VIEWPOINT.....	7
THE U.F.A. AND ITS MEMBERSHIP.....	8
THE GRAIN ACT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.....	9
POLITICS TAKEN SERIOUSLY.....	10
WILL DIVIDE BURDEN OF TAXATION.....	10
HOW "BILLS" BECOME "ACTS".....	11
CORRESPONDENCE.....	11
SOME INCONSISTENCIES OF PARTYISM.....	12
BILLS INTRODUCED BUT NOT PASSED.....	13
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	14
PURDY MANAGER POOL ELEVATORS.....	14
RECOLLECTIONS OF 1925.....	15
CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.....	17
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	20
CITY MARKETS SPEAK OF COUNTRY LIFE.....	20
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	24
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.....	28
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE DAIRY POOL BUILDING.....	28
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	32
BOARD CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS MEETS.....	32
ACTIVITIES OF CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.....	36

EDITORIAL

SHIPPERS' INTEREST SAFEGUARDED

An inconspicuous item recently appeared in the daily press, announcing that the Toronto Livestock Exchange had been taken over by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, to be conducted by him until such time as the exchange adopts "the practice of depositing money received on consignment goods in a special shippers' trust account." This action followed an attempt by the Exchange to defy a ruling of the Minister, an attempt which ended in the failure of legal proceedings instituted by the Exchange.

The episode recalls one of the important services rendered to the farmers through the U.F.A. group first elected to Ottawa in 1921. Prior to that time, there had been no adequate protection for the shipper of consignment goods. Money so received might be placed in the private account of the firm doing business for the shipper, although of course such money was not the firm's property. The point was that if the firm should get into financial difficulties, the interest of the shipper would be imperilled.

Acting in behalf of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, George Coote, M.P., some years ago brought this shippers' grievance to notice of the Department. The group pressed for a remedy. It was as a result of this action that a ruling was adopted directing that money received on consignment goods should be placed in a spe-

cial shippers' trust account. And it is this ruling that the Toronto exchange has unsuccessfully challenged.

The service which the Farmer group at Ottawa can render to their industry does not lie in the field of legislation alone. It lies in part in the influence they can bring to bear to change departmental regulations which are unfair to the producers. And it is worth while to recall at this time, that one of the first acts of the U.F.A. representatives after election to Ottawa was to secure this important safeguard of the producer's interest in livestock exchange transactions.

* * *

WHY NOT "GO SLOW"?

There is one conclusive reason why Alberta cannot afford to "go slow" in the matter of public ownership of power development. It is that, as Hon. Gifford Pinchot has shown in an article which is quoted elsewhere in this issue, the interests which are seeking to entrench themselves here—and not without considerable success—are linked up with "the dominating financial powers of the world." These powers are far stronger than any political Government. They represent the real Government of the world, whose wide-spread interlocking interests lay the basis for financial dictatorship.

The time to safeguard Alberta's future is before the power trust interests become firmly established. Afterwards we may be confronted, as Gifford Pinchot shows the United States is confronted, by a power dictatorship which can defy successfully every attempt to assert public authority. The safeguarding of Alberta's future in this field of power development is the most urgent problem of the moment in this Province. If the U.F.A. fail in this it may fail in all.

* * *

PROVINCE PLANNING

(Ottawa Citizen)

The Province of Alberta has a new planning law and an administrative organization to carry it into effect. Apparently the local Government has taken a long step in advance, for the new system has in it the thought of making real the vision of order, convenience and beauty for the whole Province which Premier Brownlee or some other enthusiast has seen.

Yet the moving force, it would seem, is not to be an idealist ruler but a united and aspiring people. There is power in the new planning commission to do a great many things corrective of shiftlessness, ugliness and disorder, but evidently care is to be taken to exercise that power with a view, not to spectacular and intermittent display, but to constant, solid progress.

Everything is covered, from annual extensions of the Provincial parks system to planning the layout of buildings on a farm; and from changes in the line of the village Main street to orderly creation of a Province-wide system of highways.

It is evident that, in carrying this great reform into effect, that admirable social, political and commercial organization known as the United Farmers of Alberta is greatly depended upon. Not that that body as such is given undue power, but that its influence is to be counted upon to bring the people into active co-operation with the authorities in the effort to build the Province on right lines. This will show the United Farmers of Alberta at its very best; and all Canada, and all the world, should wish the combination of government and society the greatest success.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SMOKY LAKE REORGANIZED

Smoky Lake U.F.A. Local was re-organized on March 28th, with N. Odynek and Tony Nowakowsky as officers. There are twelve paid-up members.

AVONDALE ORGANIZED

Avondale U.F.A. Local, near Irma, was organized recently with G. M. Whiteley and H. D. Vesey as officers. Meetings will be held in the Passchendale and Avonglen schoolhouses.

LEXINGTON U.F.A. LOCAL

Following addresses by Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland, directors for Acadia, Lexington joint Local in the Youngstown district, was organized on March 14th. Jas. B. Lynn and H. van Dam were elected officers.

PROGRESS AT BARRHILL

Barrhill U.F.A. Local, organized by M. Jensen last winter, is making satisfactory progress, according to word received from the secretary, A. E. Beningsfield. A. H. Larsen is the president, and there are eleven paid up members. This Local is in the Barons district.

SYLVAN GLEN MASQUERADE

Sylvan Glen U.F.A. Local held a masquerade dance in Thorntonville schoolhouse on April 5th, states E. T. Stanton. "The music was good, and all enjoyed themselves. The costumes were hard to judge, there were so many clever and pretty ones. However, the first prize was awarded to Thomas Burton, and the ladies' first to Mrs. Shaw. The lunch was really something to remember."

LUCK AT JARVIE

The whist party and dance, given by Jarvie U.F.A. Local in the U.F.A. Hall, recently proved a very enjoyable affair and was largely attended, reports Mrs. E. T. Stanton, who adds: "And who dares to say there is no such thing as luck? The section foreman won the big shovel. That the music was good is attested by the fact that the dance continued until dawn."

CAYLEY ANNUAL SUPPER

About 200 persons attended the annual supper of Cayley U.F.A. Local, held on March 27th, in the I.O.O.F. Hall. The U.F.W.A. Local catered, Mrs. Chester Beagle heading a very capable committee. G. G. Coote spoke briefly. Mrs. Dwell and H. B. MacLeod, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. directors for the constituency, gave short addresses, which were followed by an hour's entertainment by Calgary artists. W. V. Brockway presided.

ISSUING OF MONEY

Blueberry and Whitburn U.F.A. Local recently passed a resolution asking the U.F.A. Central Office and the Provincial Legislature to co-operate with the Saskatchewan Government and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, "on behalf of Provincial autonomy with Federal Government as provided by

the B.N.A. Act." The preamble of the resolution sets forth that although it has been assumed that the Federal Government had complete control of the issuing of money for the medium of exchange, that in 1921 the decision of the Privy Council in the Crerar case was that the Provinces have control of the products grown within their confines; and maintains that it is reasonable for the Provinces also to issue money for the exchange of their products.

BEDDINGTON RAISES LARGE SUM

Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently held a concert, dance and sale of miscellaneous articles, states W. H. Evans, secretary of the U.F.A. Local. The hall was filled to capacity and the residents of the district responded nobly in gifts to the sale and also in purchases, as the splendid sum of \$350.60 was raised. Canvassers are now seeking donations to the building fund and it is hoped sufficient money will be raised to enable a new hall to be built this summer.

GREEN VALLEY REORGANIZED

Reorganization of Green Valley U.F.A. Local was effected recently. A. Zeiner was elected president, C. Petrie, vice-president, and Wm. F. Bergstede, secretary. The first meeting was very successful, says Mr. Bergstede, as everyone present seemed to feel that the U.F.A. was a movement for promoting harmony and community welfare, and for education in the principles of co-operation. R. Petrie rendered some enjoyable musical selections; there were some dialogues, also several songs and some recitations. The ladies served lunch, and the evening was concluded with a few dances.

NEW MEMBERS JOINING

"New members are joining up right along, and more interest is being shown in the Local than I have seen for some time," says a letter from H. C. Bell, secretary of Fawcett U.F.A. Local. This Local recently enjoyed a visit from H. Critchlow, director, and C. Antonson, who gave talks on co-operation, the proposed new school act, and other matters. The regular meeting was held April 1st, with a good attendance, at the home of James Russel. Following the meeting, adds Mr. Bell, "members, their wives and friends, spent the remainder of the night enjoying themselves in dance and song."

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1929

Mar. 30	Science Mound.....	\$5.00
Apr. 3	Renfrew U.F.W.A....	5.00
Apr. 3	Progressive U.F.W.A....	5.00
Apr. 4	Bulwark U.F.A.....	5.00
Apr. 4	Travers U.F.W.A....	5.00
Apr. 9	Midway U.F.A.....	5.00
Apr. 10	Lougheed U.F.A....	5.00
Apr. 10	Raley U.F.W.A....	5.00
Apr. 11	Sexsmith U.F.W.A....	5.00
Apr. 11	Cornwall Valley U.F.	
	W.A.....	10.00
Apr. 11	White U.F.W.A....	5.00
		\$60.00

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DEBATED

"Resolved that capital punishment be abolished" was the subject of a debate held by the New Norway U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently, says a report from J. F. Lundberg, chairman of the U.F.A. Local. The hall was filled to capacity. Mrs. Hodgkinson, assisted by Mrs. Alackson and the Misses Alackson, J. Campbell and I. Westvick, gave a program of instrumental and vocal selections. W. Hodgkinson and S. Westvick took the affirmative of the debate, while C. Everest and D. Downing supported the negative. The judges, Messrs. Black, Schnor and Wilson, decided that the negative team had defeated the resolution by six points. Refreshments were served.

DIRECTORS VISIT LANGFORD

Langford U.F.A. Local recently decided to hold meetings alternately in the Langford and Rearville schoolhouses, in order to encourage residents of those districts to join, states Norman Courts, secretary. "We were visited by our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, J. K. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner, who gave us a very earnest and enthusiastic account of our Pools and their relation to the U.F.A. Mr. Sutherland's earnest appeal for everyone to join the U.F.A. we believe was instrumental in materially increasing our membership." It has been decided to hold Acadia Wheat Pool Local meetings in conjunction with the U.F.A. Local, states Mr. Courts.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK

The following resume of the activities of Progressive U.F.A. Local during 1928 has been forwarded by Mrs. B. Heath:

"At the joint meeting held in January, Wm. Irvine, M.P., gave a very interesting talk, and also attended the ladies' afternoon meeting the week following. On U.F.A. Sunday, Mr. Corbett kindly spoke to the joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. The social activities included three parties held during the spring by the ladies. At the first, men and women each contributed six items to the program; the second was an afternoon card party, to which all the ladies of the district were invited; and the third, a whist drive and dance. During the summer a lawn social was held at the home of one of the members; the annual picnic was held jointly with the Sunday School. In October, the annual chicken supper was given, and was very largely attended. As a result of these activities, the Local ended its financial year with a balance of approximately \$200.

"The papers given covered a diversity of subjects, the following being a few: Canadianization; Radio and its Effects (which was voted a very interesting paper); Music; Rural Education (which resulted in a lengthy and highly illuminating debate); the Growth of Canada; a thoughtful paper on Household Economics, as well as a helpful one on Canning. The roll call at both evening and afternoon meetings was answered by something helpful, applicable to the season, or instructive. Two delegates were sent to the Annual Convention and one Junior member to the Junior Conference, all three bringing back very interesting reports."

STANMORE WINTER ACTIVITIES

Stanmore U.F.A. Local (a joint Local) has now a membership of 31, states Mrs. R. Burton, secretary. "We have been meeting twice monthly during the winter, and have had some very interesting meetings. At one meeting we had the case for public ownership of electric power put very plainly and convincingly before us by T. G. Levins; at another meeting a discussion on immigration was led by Mrs. Thorburn. Another meeting was occupied by the report of our delegate to the Convention, Mrs. A. Scott. We had a visit from our district agriculturist, E. L. Gray, Hanna, who spoke on pure seed and poultry. At the close of his address a pure seed club was formed. On Saturday last we enjoyed a visit from our Directors, Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland, and both gave much interesting information on the different phases of U.F.A. work and the achievements of the various Pools, Mr. Sutherland drawing our attention especially to the Livestock and Dairy Pools. Earlier in the month a large crowd listened to C. Axelson, who advocated adherence to the U.F.A. organization as a guarantee for continued success of the various Pools. The social side hasn't been neglected either, as the entertainment committee has provided a fortnightly dance through the winter, one of the evenings being given to a box social, another to a card party and another to a masquerade."

Hugh Allen Honored at Wembley Banquet

Seventy Persons Present at Gathering of
U.F.A. District Association

About seventy persons attended the banquet given by the Wembley U.F.A. District Association, in honor of Hugh Allen, M.L.A., says the *Grande Prairie Herald*. C. F. Hopkins acted as toastmaster. He contrasted the condition of farmers today with that of years ago, when the lot of the tiller of the soil was an extremely hard one, attributing the improvement to the work of the farmers' organizations. Mr. Hopkins then proposed the health of the local M.L.A. Mr. Allen, in replying, gave a resume of the recent session of the Legislature. Referring to the forty-minute rule, he said it greatly facilitated the work of the session, and curtailed its length. Mr. Allen dealt with the proposed new School Act. While there was some criticism, he said, all parties and most of the people were agreed that closer supervision of the rural schools was necessary, and that the establishment of high schools in the rural districts was imperative if the sons and daughters of the farmers were to be given equal opportunities with city children. Mr. Allen also spoke of the sale of the Provincial railways, the gas tax, the natural resources, and several matters of local interest. M. C. White, president of Scenic Heights U.F.A. Local, H. T. Lamont, Mr. Pool, E. H. Keith, Pool Director, I. V. Macklin, of the U.F.A. Central Board, Gordon Sherck, president of the Wembley U.F.A. Local, J. W. Sawyer, secretary of the district association, also spoke.

At a business meeting of the district association, held in the Wembley Community Hall, addresses were given by Mr. Allen and by Mr. Craig, of the Livestock Shipping Association, who spoke of the difficulties encountered by the Livestock Pool, and the progress made so far. Plans were being considered for

the establishing of packing plants at Calgary and Edmonton. I. V. Macklin urged the delegates to further co-operative buying wherever possible.

HONOR DEPARTING MEMBERS

The members of Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals and friends of the district gathered in the U.F.A. Hall to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott, members of the Locals, who are leaving the district.

A program of songs and recitations was given and afterwards dancing until midnight. At the close of the program, Mrs. Wall, president of the U.F.W.A., presented Mrs. Scott with an upholstered rocking chair. Mr. Wall, President of the U.F.A. Local, presented Mr. Scott with an arm chair. Mr. and Mrs. Wall, on behalf of the Locals, expressed their regret at losing such loyal members but wished them every success in their new home. At the same time Mrs. Barker was presented with an upholstered rocking chair as a small token of the Local U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. appreciation of her efforts and assistance in making our socials a success. —W. H. Evans, secretary, Beddington U.F.A. Local.

DEBATE SCHOOL BILL

A debate was held in the West Salisbury Church on April 2nd. Subject: Resolved that the proposed changes in the School Act are in the best interests of Rural Education. Affirmative speakers: R. H. M. Bailey, West Salisbury; J. D. Christie, East Edmonton. Negative: F. Rickett, West Salisbury, Y. Walker, Ellerslie. Judges: G. R. Ball, F. R. Haythorne, West Salisbury, and J. James, Ellerslie.

A full house greeted the speakers and the audience seemed to be quite interested in the question under discussion. The speakers for the affirmative claimed that under the proposed new system rural education would get a boost that has been long delayed. They declared that the old system was obsolete. Progress in everything was evident, why stand still in educational matters? They stressed the point of the need for a better educational system in rural districts in order to back up the co-operative movement by giving more and better educated leaders. The new movement was in the proper direction and would be the means of placing the rural child more on a par with the city pupil. They pointed out that the Minister of Education was offering to rural Alberta an opportunity to establish a system of education under specialists' control. Why not grasp it and do away with the present slipshod systems. They also advocated the one taxing area as the only fair means of taxation for educational purposes.

The negative speakers contended that the present system was doing fine. Why change it at an additional cost to the ratepayer? They argued that the new system would be too autocratic taking the control away from the Local Board. They made the claim that if the proposed act were put into force that it would prejudice the interests of the older settled districts to the advantage of districts on the outskirts of the Province.

F. R. Haythorne summed up the argument for the judges and stated that the judges were unanimous in giving decision in favor of the affirmative.

BEST MEETINGS SINCE 1921

"The best meetings we have had since the Local was organized in 1921" is the way A. McCready, secretary of Ewing

U.F.A. Local, describes the 1929 meetings. And the reason given is, "That we mix business with pleasure; also we give each members something to do. At the January meeting we decided to appoint two or more members to look after each meeting, taking care to have different members each time. When the first meeting proved successful, we invited non-members to look after the program, thus making a community affair of our meetings. We have a small membership but a big time. So far only two new members have joined up. We are planting the seed. That's our part as members, and who can tell what the harvest will bring forth? We have a program and refreshments at each meeting. This brings most of the people in our district out, and by so doing they get to know what the U.F.A. is accomplishing."

McCafferty U.F.A. Hall Officially Opened

Large Gathering in New Community Hall
—Ideals of the U.F.A.

On Monday, March 4th, the U.F.A. Community Hall at McCafferty was officially opened. Although travelling was not of the best, the day was ideal and the neighborhood turned out in great force. The committee, in making the arrangements, felt that on such an occasion all organizations keenly and directly interested in rural life should be represented. Mr. Woollett, of the United Church, and Father Murphy represented the clergy, and in kindly witty speeches congratulated the local residents on the result of their joint efforts and tendered some excellent advice as to the uses the hall might be put to.

B. C. Lees, who has done more than any other to make the hall an accomplished fact, dwelt in his usual straightforward manner on the necessity for organization, working together and living within our income.

E. A. Corbett, of the University, who was asked to deliver the opening address, told in brief the history of agrarian organization, and especially that of the United Farmers of Alberta. In his opinion the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. were the soundest experiments in democratic progress that Canada had ever seen. The reason, he said, was not far to seek. The movement had grown up from among the farmers themselves and was the direct result of the pressure of economic conditions that demanded improvement. The movement had its roots in the soil and had been inspired and sustained through the years by an idealism which gave it health and vitality. Many people were asking the question: "How long will the U.F.A. last?" It would last as long as its members adhered to the fundamental principles of co-operation upon which it is based and by which it lives.

Three things were needed:

(1) Vision of its possibilities.

(2) Education. Blind enthusiasm for an organization was not good enough. A thorough study of world problems was essential to an understanding of the problems that face every man in his own district. An educated public opinion would continue to be the strongest argument in favor of the organization and the surest guarantee of its future.

(3) Unchanging loyalty of every member to the organization.

Between speeches, community singing was indulged in and items were rendered

by Miss Evans and the school children. Much credit is due the teachers for the excellence of the children's performances. At the conclusion the ladies served lunch, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The social spirit pervading the whole gathering was of the very best.

E. HERBERT SPENCER,
Chairman, Hall Board.

Ask Pool to Evolve Grading System

Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. Also Asks
Grading by Protein and Baking Test

Discussion of wheat grading occupied a large part of the time at the last meeting of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association, held in Rowley on April 4th. Grading on the basis of protein content was discussed quite fully by Major Strange, Mr. Taylor, Col. Robinson, Mr. Hansen and others, says a report received from the secretary, A. J. Russell.

Major Strange, in an address which also dealt with some phases of wheat raising, pointed out some of the difficulties of grading on the protein content basis, and spoke of the universal confidence of purchasers on the world's markets in our Government grades. He thought one of the big difficulties was in the number of grades, stating the farmers gave the Pool Central Selling Agency 500 grades to handle in the last season. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution in favor of grading by protein analysis and baking test.

Another resolution asked that the Wheat Pool be prepared to evolve a satisfactory grading system and put it into effect when eighty per cent of the wheat is delivered to the Pool.

Seed cleaning plants were discussed, and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., and Major Strange gave some interesting information. It was stated that the points under consideration to receive Government assistance in this respect are Grande Prairie, Morrin, and High River.

Address by G. A. Forster

G. A. Forster gave the meeting a mass of information dealing with the work of the last sitting of the Legislature. "He gave a very interesting talk and was heartily applauded," writes Mr. Russell. "Mr. Forster came a long way for this meeting on a cold disagreeable day, and deserves a great deal of credit."

Formation of a local livestock shipping association was discussed at some length. Figures were given which showed that a saving might be made of about fifty per cent of freight and handling charges, in addition to getting proper grading and top prices.

Col. Robinson spoke briefly on the work of the Dairy Pool.

A resolution was passed asking that before appointment to Government positions connected with the farming industry, applicants should receive the endorsement of the nearest U.F.A. Locals.

The president, N. V. Fearnough, was in the chair during both afternoon and evening sessions. The ladies of the community served an excellent lunch between five and six o'clock, and also had a cup of coffee and more lunch ready when the meeting broke up in the evening, which, says Mr. Russell, was greatly appreciated by all present.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I was glad to notice an article in *The U.F.A.* re valuation for Soldier Settlers, as most of the newspapers seem to ignore the predicament of the soldier settler today, ten years after the close of the war.

As a rule the newspapers have made a practice of lauding the case of the odd successful soldier settler, a small percentage, as an investigation would show, and seem to class the large majority of soldier settlers, who have gone in the hole as poor settlers; also this appears to be the view taken by the officials of the Soldier Settlement Board, where most of these newspaper articles originate.

In the Edmonton district, for example, the papers mentioned that 500 soldier settlers out of a total of 1200 had applied for revaluation. This does not include the many abandoned soldier settler farms in the same districts, of men who had paid a cash ten per cent deposit and other expenses, in most cases representing all the capital of the young returned soldier. These places are now being occupied under the Land Settlement Scheme.

Example of "Justice"

What an example of justice that men who had represented their country in war and did so much to bring Canada before the eyes of the world, should be in this predicament. After being treated with respect both by the British and French people, the returned man naturally expected at the least a square deal from his own country, and what has happened is ten years of poverty, anxiety, and suspense for most of these men, whose health and nerves were in no fit state for this ordeal? The officials of the Soldier Settlement Board and the newspapers make a big noise about pioneering. The soldier settler has done enough in France and the last ten years trying to get started again under many disadvantages.

Those Who Benefitted

The real-estate men and officials of the Soldier Settlement Board are the people who have benefitted under this wonderful scheme,—not the man on the land. What a good advertisement for Canada when the immigrant is catered to before her returned men!

It should not be forgotten the conditions the Soldier Settler has had to contend with, buying at inflated prices, and then confronted with a drop in grain, stock and land values, having to attempt to carry on these high values in the payments to Soldier Settlement Board. What chance did any man have under these conditions? Many places had only a small acreage under cultivation, some with bush to contend with, others weeds.

What is a weedy place worth? What a wonderful opportunity for the young married man in most cases with a growing family. All honor to the man who has hung on under his load of debt that the Soldier Settlement Scheme planted on his shoulders.

The returned man does not blow about what he went through over there, does not even say Canada won the war, but he should have at least justice for his little bit.

Under Western conditions it is a problem to make a living off a quarter section,

unless very convenient to markets. Most of the soldier settlers occupy quarter sections, and any old-timer wise to conditions always advocates at least half a section of land.

It is to be hoped in the interests of the soldier settler that the personnel of the committee sitting on revaluation are men of character, of unbiased opinions, not real estate boosters that put false values on everything, but men who are working for the honor of their country.

The individual soldier settler has to stand up against quite an organization with a poor chance of putting forward his ideas of justice against lawyers and real estate men ready to question everything. The U.F.A. would be doing a great work in seeing that the soldier settlers were provided with the best of counsels in this respect.

Trusting your organization will give this letter earnest consideration, and if what I have said is thought to be worth putting in print, or even in part, let it be in the interests of the soldier settlers as a whole.

Yours truly,
SOLDIER SETTLER.

ON AN ABANDONED FARM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I read the letter in *The U.F.A.* put in by a 1919 Soldier Settler re Revaluation of Land. Now, I am a settler on an abandoned soldier's farm. They did not tell me before I left home that they were going to place me on a farm abandoned by a soldier settler. If they had, I don't think I would be here, for the farm they put me on was under weeds for three years; that is what a soldier settler left for the immigrant.

Now, what I would like to know is: What better chance have we than the soldier settler? We have the same price to pay for the land as they had, and in some cases more. The whole trouble is the returned soldiers paid too much for the land in the first place, so where returned soldiers failed they expect the Empire settlers to pay. Now that can't be done, for a man with a family that has to pay the Board about \$500 a year, and pay all expenses of a quarter of land. I don't see how it is to be done. We see by his letter, if a soldier settler gets a reduction \$1,200 of his land he does not benefit. Who does? I know I would be mighty glad if I could get \$1,200 off, but no such luck.

Now, my advice to the 1919 soldier settler is to get rid of the Soldier Settlement Board, especially their supervisors, who are going around in closed cars teaching people to farm, when most of them have been failures themselves. If this can be accomplished, he may get rid of some of the canker, but I would like him to show me where the immigrant has a better chance. If he is a good Bee, he can make honey.

EMPIRE SETTLER.

Trochu, Alberta.

A COUNTER-EVIL

"I understand, William," said the minister, "that you caught the Smith boys fishing last Sabbath. I trust you did everything in your power to discourage such evil practices."

"Oh, yes, sir," returned little Willie, "I sure did. I stole their fish."—*The Angler.*

The U.F.A. Convention From a Sympathetic Independent's Point of View

By J. H. HODSON, Wetaskiwin

As a contract holder in the Wheat Pool and a one-time member of the U.F.A. I was naturally interested in the proceedings of the Annual Convention, and so I attended, as an observer, on my own.

The falling off of the organization's membership was the main theme of President Wood's able address. But he declared that he was not alarmed. I do not think he has need to be, for after all the U.F.A. is by far the strongest political organization in the Dominion of Canada. It most effectually covers the Province of Alberta, and the spirit of its membership is such as guarantees a sincere and whole-hearted allegiance toward the principles to which the organization subscribes.

I might say here that I dropped out of the organization when it elected to go into politics, as my views on tariff policy more nearly agree with that of almost every country with the exception of my own. But this is not the place to discuss them.

"The Government," the President said in the course of his address, "has nothing to do but take care of the business of the Province while you operate the political machinery." Thus is officially fixed the status of the organization as a political one, and will obviate a good deal of wasted breath on the part of members who have been in the habit of denying the obvious.

President Wood's encomiums on the Government "for which the organization is responsible" are undoubtedly well deserved, and his remarks on its efficiency and economy are true.

While I am not, for reasons stated above, a member of the U.F.A., I have no desire to see the organization lose its place as a power in the Province, and it is with considerable diffidence that I, a non-member, offer a suggestion which, I believe, may be of value to the organization.

Since the automobile has become practically standard equipment on almost all farms, a distance of ten miles is no more than a distance of two used to be. In view of which fact there is no necessity for a great number of small Locals. Fewer, bigger and better Locals, it seems to me, should be the order of the day. Large Locals meeting—perhaps in their own halls—in centrally located towns and villages would likely have better, more interesting meetings. Big frogs in small puddles would get a better perspective of their own size in larger ponds. Resolutions to be presented at Annual Conventions would pass over larger meshed screens made out of broader critical perception. Socially, these monthly or bi-monthly meetings would loom large. Ambitious programs of entertainment could be sponsored and maintained. These would, in themselves, be attractive to the rank and file and an inducement for the younger people to join.

Returning to a discussion of the Convention: I gathered that there was little comfort from it for those of the two other political parties with whom I talked. It was hoped that the proposed school legislation would be turned down. It received, however, the sanction of the Convention and would, I think, have had more support had its provisions been better understood. The compulsory Hail Insurance proposal, as it should have been, was turned down cold. Coercion in these modern days is bad. Its use, not to be recommended in any circumstances.

No less than eighty resolutions remained on the agenda at noon on Friday, the last day of the Convention. Some of them were of little if any general importance. Crows and magpies were the subject of one debate, and it occurred to me that if the farmers do not turn out and shoot up the nests of these marauders, that the Government can do little about it. I thought that the subject of weeds should have had a more prominent place on the agenda. The weed menace is real, serious and important. It was left to H.W. himself to untangle the snarl in which the Convention was involved on the subject of the administration of the Grain Act. This was a resolution dealing with the shortcomings of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The sub-amendment which was eventually deleted made a good resolution ridiculous. A few words from the President were sufficient to show the Convention its error. His was a masterly piece of reasoning, his action an efficient piece of work. The same sort of wisdom might well have been brought to bear on a resolution from Claresholm which rather impertinently, I thought, asked the Government in so many words to flout the decision of over ninety thousand electors whose direct vote authorized the establishment of the beer-rooms. In this connection, I myself have seen conditions in Saskatchewan and can testify to the wisdom of our own electorate. Very many people in Saskatchewan envy our Liquor Legislation. Manitoba, too, has found it desirable to follow our example. In view of these facts the last hour of a depleted Convention was not the time to bring up a resolution of such a chal-

To Finance Modern Plant in Calgary

Subject to ratification by the Provincial Government, tentative arrangements were completed in Calgary last week, for the financing of a modern creamery and milk distributing plant to be erected in Calgary by the Southern unit of the Alberta Dairy Pool. Provision will be made, it is anticipated, for a guarantee under the terms of the Guarantee Act passed by the last session of the Legislature, for assistance of co-operative marketing enterprises.

The first application received under the new act was from the Alberta Dairy Pool in respect to the Northern and Southern units. Action taken in reference to the former is described on the Dairy Pool page of this issue. Subsequent to that decision a meeting of the Boards of the North and South units (the latter of which includes the Calgary Milk Producers' Assn.) was held in Calgary, attended by Hon. R. G. Reid, and Hon. George Hoadley, who explained the terms of the new act and received detailed information in regard to the Dairy Pool's request for guarantees.

lenging nature to the general public, and one calculated to embarrass the Government in carrying out the people's will on the matter.

Personally I am convinced that a comparatively mild glass of beer is a desirable substitute for a full bottle of rum. But, by and large, the proceedings were fruitful and dignified. One desiring to be honest in his criticism must congratulate all who took part in the Convention.

Why Should I Join the U.F.A.?

You are right to ask and we gladly answer. The advantage is that you come into touch with an organized body which has been thinking the farmers' thoughts and fighting the farmers' battles for nearly twenty-one years. It offers you the opportunity of joining a well established farmers' organization in order that you may become a factor in the work it shall do in future. It wants you to share the better life it is seeking for all our people in the assurance that you would prefer to be one of those through whose loyal and patient efforts happier conditions have been secured.

It is recognized that the fight is little more than begun. Privileged interests, manufacturing, transportation and financial corporations are organized more completely than ever, and their object is, as it has long been, to enlarge their dividends by diverting from the farmers' hands a large proportion of the products secured by his industry. We are very far yet from having adequate representation in the government of the nation and in the determination of the economic conditions under which agriculture as well as other industries must be carried on. We want you to strengthen our hands.

In general, the Association bases its hope for success upon four general methods—Organization, Education, Co-operation and Political Action as an organized economic group, setting itself to attain through these a better life for our farm people.

Individually you can accomplish little in the fight for better conditions and for the securing of a just return for the fruits of your labor and industry. The financial saving to every Alberta farmer every year owing to the existence of the U.F.A. is many times the amount of the small membership fee. The moral, social and political benefits cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but are still more important.

(In later issues we will deal with a number of the outstanding achievements of the U.F.A. since its formation in 1909.)



The U.F.A. and ITS MEMBERSHIP



By Major H. G. L. STRANGE

All are agreed that should the U.F.A. decay or become extinct it would be one of the saddest blows that the farmers of Alberta and the rural life of the Province would have to endure.

I have for long been quite convinced in my own mind that good as have been the accomplishments of the U.F.A. to date, including political action and the Wheat Pool, these are but comparatively small matters compared to the tremendous possibilities for improvement that are achievable both in material prosperity to the farmer and in the bettering of rural life.

I am also convinced that these fine objectives can only be attained by means of a strong, keen and interested Farmers' Organization, not only in Alberta, but in each one of the Western Provinces. I am also convinced that the efforts of these Western Farmers' organizations should be definitely co-ordinated to secure the best results.

Reason for Rural Handicap

I believe that in Alberta today improvements in material prosperity and improvements in the betterment of rural life are being sadly handicapped because of the small membership of the U.F.A., and, in addition, to the fact that the fees allotted to the U.F.A. Central are entirely too small to accomplish much good work.

It is an old axiom in this world that we get nothing for nothing, and while for a short time any movement can exploit a few enthusiastic individuals who are willing to give their time and energies for practically nothing and who may for a time secure splendid results, yet for a long campaign that is to continue year after year such individuals who give their services free are but broken reeds to depend on. The reason is that a time comes along when they cannot stand the pace any longer and in sheer desperation, because of the necessity of affording a decent living to their families, have to give up the work. I am sure that we all know many men who started keenly in the U.F.A. several years ago and whom today we do not hear of because of this very reason.

Example of Industrial Workers

In connection with this matter of insufficient dues to one's Central, who consequently cannot do the most effective work for the farmers nor hire the proper and necessary number of persons who can devote their full time to performing this work, I would merely mention the great success in Canada and the United States attained by the organized industrial workers through their Trades Unions. These people, in the main, pay dues to their organizations not of \$3 a YEAR but of sums varying from \$5 to \$10 per MONTH indeed, in some cases, larger amounts even than these.

It is for this reason, if one will take note, that it will be found that Trades Unions always have the necessary facts and figures at hand when fighting for an objective, because they have paid their own money to investigate and secure these facts and figures, and it is in no small measure due to this thorough preparation that Trades Unions are successful in obtaining most of the things they seek and in often imposing their desires upon Governments and others.

I personally believe that the argument often put forth that the average farmer cannot afford more than \$3 a year to the U.F.A. is sheer nonsense. I have

frequently noticed that those who object to the payment of the \$3 a year, usually have a good, up-to-date car and think nothing of driving ten or twenty miles to the nearest town and spending from \$5 to \$10 on an evening's amusement with their families, and doing this, moreover, many many times during the year. Not that anyone should criticise the farmer for this expenditure on his family, but it is merely mentioned to show that a question of paying either \$3 or \$5 or \$10 a year is really neither here nor there. I am, of course, not including in this those odd and exceptional cases of real poverty that do exist here and there.

If I am granted to be correct, or even somewhere near correct in these premises, then the question arises, what can be done to increase the membership of the U.F.A. to 30,000, 40,000 or 50,000, where it should be, and where it will have to be before the organisation can efficiently and properly function for the agriculture of Alberta.

I have had in past years some experience in trying to increase the membership of organisations that have fallen off, including one organisation consisting mainly of farmers. I suggest to the U.F.A. that the same mode of tactics which I have found to work out might be tried, particularly as it does not involve any expense.

In short, the method is based on the premise that if members have left the organization in large numbers, that there have been one or more definite reasons why they have done so and that therefore the first step to take before any campaign to get them back is attempted, is to ascertain the exact reason or reasons why they left.

An Effective Method

The method that I have found to work exceedingly well has been to get in touch with as many as possible of those who have left and induce them to say quite frankly why they left.

I have always found that these reasons, when totalled up and set out, are often such that very few of the officials of the organisation ever considered them really serious.

After these real reasons have been discovered, then one is more than half way along the road to winning these people back. On one occasion we discovered that some quite simple changes in our organization were able to bring the bulk of them back and attract a good many others.

Suggestions to Locals

Applied to the U.F.A. in concrete form, I would suggest that the following might be done. That every Local in the U.F.A. could appoint a small committee who would make it their business to seek out every person who had once been a mem-

ber and who no longer was a member, and obtain from him a frank statement as to why he left the organisation. I feel quite certain, from past experience, that a quiet, diplomatic committee would have no trouble in discovering these reasons, particularly, and this is most important, if it made no endeavor to bring the lost member back at this time. In regard to Locals that have become defunct, I am sure that in most cases one or two loyal souls in the vicinity could be induced to do this work.

I would suggest that when all these reasons are obtained, they be assembled at headquarters and carefully gone through, and that an endeavor be made to ascertain if there were not one or two common factors that had brought about the decreased membership.

Of course, I could not venture to say what the results would be in the case of the U.F.A., but I would venture to say that some surprising things would be found out, and I would say that the Central would unquestionably have in hand material that would allow them to take an entirely new vision of how to set about rebuilding the organisation.

As one who has been a member of the U.F.A. practically ever since he landed in this country, some nine years ago, and who was one of the promoters of our own Local, which is still flourishing and in good shape, I am pleased to make these suggestions to the officials of the organisation for what they are worth.

BOYS ARRIVE FOR TRAINING

The first group of British boys, forty in number, coming to Alberta during the present season under the arrangement between the Provincial Government and the Overseas Settlement Board, arrived in the Province this month. They have been equally divided between the schools of agriculture at Vermilion and Olds where they are being given a month's practical training in Canadian agricultural methods which will fit them for work on farms in the Province. At the conclusion of their month's course another similar group is expected to arrive and following this, two groups of British young women will come forward at intervals of a month for courses of training in practical home economics before being placed as domestic farm help.

RACIAL ILLUSIONS

"Judgments of races through sampling of individuals in so-called intelligence tests are inconclusive and for practical purposes worthless. Nor have we any reason to believe that further mixture with our present sub-stratum by immigrants from any part of Europe or Asia will destroy the integrity of our race, hybridize it, or in any way lower it. Such racial mixtures as we have in America today are in no essential different from race mixtures which have been going on for thousands of years in Europe and Asia, and which, we have no reason to believe, have ever resulted in inferior races or in breaking up civilization."—Dr. George A. Dorsey, author of "Why We Behave Like Human Beings."

THE GRAIN ACT in the HOUSE OF COMMONS

Two Days' Debate and the Outcome—Matter of Administration of Act Goes to Committee—The Wheat Pools and Mixing—The Only Final Means of Coping With Problem.



By
W. T. LUCAS, M.P.
U.F.A. Member for Camrose

OTTAWA, April 2.—The House adjourned on Friday, March 22nd, for a twelve day Easter recess. It was generally expected that the Budget debate would have been concluded before adjournment, and there is a strong possibility that such would have been the case but for an unexpected debate arising when the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee presented his third report to the House asking for a widening of the reference to said Committee.

Early in the session there appeared on the order paper three resolutions dealing with the grading of grain and the administration of the Canada Grain Act. The only one debated by the House was one introduced by Mr. Millar of Saskatchewan, asking that protein as a factor be included in the statutory definitions applying to all contract grades of wheat. This was accepted by the House and referred to the Agricultural Committee for investigation. When the Committee met, there was a general feeling that while protein was an important factor, the order of reference should be widened in order that the whole question of grading "inspection" and "administration" could be dealt with and reported thereon.

Terms of Reference Widened

It was moved in Committee that the Chairman make a request to the House as above, but when his report was presented it was found that the word "administration" had been left out. At our next meeting the Chairman ruled that in his opinion the reference asked for was wide enough to include all phases of the Act. However, as a Committee cannot report back to the House on something that has not been referred to it, there was a fear that no matter how much we discussed the administration in the Committee, if it were not specifically mentioned in the reference, we might be barred from making any recommendations regarding it. And so a number of the Western members decided to debate the question on the floor of the House and endeavor to have the administration of the Grain Act included in the reference, as it was under this heading that so much dissatisfaction had been expressed, especially over the Board of Grain Commissioners allowing the private Grain Companies to use the so-called hybrid ticket. The debate lasted for two days and finally, on motion of Mr. Coote, the report of the Agricultural Committee was amended by adding to it the words "and administration." The report, as amended, carried by a unanimous vote of the House.

As there was only one day left before the Easter adjournment, all hope of finishing the Budget debate vanished, and it is now felt that it may continue for an indefinite period when the House resumes its duties again.

The Budget, no doubt, will have been fairly well dealt with by those preceding me, so I will not take up much space on it other than to say that the so-called low-tariff Liberal Government collected last year \$185,000,000 on customs import duties, an increase of \$28,000,000 over the previous year, and so far as any reduc-

tions in the tariff in the present Budget are concerned, they could (as has been said) be placed in the left hand corner of a thimble.

Premier King's Alibi

The threat of the United States to raise the tariff on farm products furnishes Premier King with an alibi to do nothing to further reduce the customs tariff in Canada, so hope goes aglimmering for another year when, with the possibility of an election, an interesting Budget may be expected.

The financial statement, as presented to the House by the Finance Minister, on the face of it, is a good one, showing as it does a surplus of approximately \$70,000,000, but, when one looks over the statement of the Canadian National Railways presented by the same Minister, on page 623 of Hansard, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the surpluses presented to the House in the past few years have been in direct relation to the improved earnings of the National System rather than any saving by Governmental action. In 1920 the C. N. Railways showed a deficit of \$66,000,000 and this has been reduced each year since until in 1928 we find the system showing a surplus of \$7,000,000, which is indeed a remarkable showing for our publically-owned road.

When the House resumes its duties after the Easter recess, the Agricultural Committee will have its work cut out. The Committee have already had before it representatives of the three Western Wheat Pools, who presented their views and made certain representations in regard to Mixing, Car Order Book, Enlargement of the Board of Grain Commissioners to five, and a more accurate definition of No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat.



W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Pool and of the Central Selling Agency, stated that the three Western Pools had arrived at a unanimous decision in regard to certain amendments to the Canada Grain Act and certain regulations, first eliminating of mixing in the port of Montreal, which he claimed was confined to barley, rye and Durham wheats. In regard to mixing at the head of the lakes, he stated, speaking for the Pools:

"We believe that mixing as now carried on should be eliminated as far as it is possible and as a means to that end, we recommend that there be a higher standard established for our out-turn grades in the terminals at Fort William as against the standards used at the primary inspection points. We suggest that as a means of setting up a higher standard at Fort William, we take seventy five per cent of the average quality of each grade at the primary inspection point, together with twenty-five per cent of the minimum at the primary inspection point, and use that mixture as a standard for the out-turn grade from the terminal elevators. We believe that this will practically eliminate mixing. It will ensure a uniformly higher quality in each grade going out from the terminal elevators and we regard that as important from the standpoint of being able to secure the most dollars and cents for all our wheat."

Mr. Burnell, of Manitoba, and Mr. Plumer, of Alberta, also presented their views, and Mr. Milliken, K.C., Solicitor for the Saskatchewan Pool, dealt with the hybrid ticket. These representatives made a very favorable impression on the Committee; they stated that the Pools were making a thorough study of every phase of the grain trade and only wished to make representations in regard to changes that they felt sure were practicable.

The Committee expect to have several more witnesses before them, including one or two from the United States, dealing with the question of protein as a factor in grading. The Board of Grain Commissioners will also appear and will be asked to explain their action in regard to the use of the hybrid ticket. While it is too early to predict what changes will be made in the Canada Grain Act, I think I may safely say that there is a general feeling on all sides of the House that something is wrong and that there will be no organized opposition to any recommendations which the Committee may make.

The Final Solution

If amendments are made, they will no doubt act as palliatives but, in the writer's opinion, the ONLY AND FINAL WAY TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION IS FOR THE FARMERS TO GET COMPLETE CONTROL OF THEIR OWN PRODUCT THROUGH THEIR POOLS AND THEN THEY WILL BE ABLE TO DIRECT ITS FLOW TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD AND REAP THE FULL BENEFITS THEREFROM.

Politics Taken Seriously

An Eastern View of the Western Farmer

(From the *Ottawa Citizen*)

In a recent issue, *The U.F.A.*, journalistic organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, notes the advice given by Mr. D. M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, to the people of his Province to read Hansard, and editorially commends that advice. The course recommended is certainly a good one, but, even if it were otherwise, it would be well worth the attention of politicians everywhere.

For one thing, it may be noted as an important detail that Mr. Kennedy advises people to subscribe for Hansard by the session, at a cost of \$3. Just by contrast, can anyone imagine any member for an Eastern constituency recommending his people to read Hansard, and pay for it? Just why an act so obviously natural in one case should appear so unthinkable in the other does not seem quite clear at first glance, but that it is a real difference, and with real meaning, must be abundantly clear to one who thinks the matter over.

The fact is that the ordinary voter in the East does not realize how his interests are bound up with the management of Dominion affairs. He thinks of Federal politics in terms of his own vote in the next election, and that vote he regards as something which has to do with party and, ultimately but very indirectly, with the good of the whole country.

But the Western farmer has before him day and night such subjects as land policy, grain acts, railways rates, and other concrete problems within Dominion jurisdiction that affect himself and his neighbors directly. Having such problems,

these people have not only a common status but also a common interest in the fact that they are all newcomers in the West, and, as farmers, engaged in the same business.

Integral Part of Life

Consequently, family, social life, financial interest, and political connection all come within the same clear lines of demarcation. Their life is a strenuous one, and politics is an integral part of it. Convince these people that politics is a game and they make it a game like the sports in the arena of ancient Rome—to the death.

The results of this feeling are seen in the organization of these farmers. It works up to, or down from, a central body, but it covers their lives, from the pastimes of their leisure moments to the tremendous struggle for financial competence. They need to know what the politicians are doing and saying, for the acts of the politician are matters to them of life or death. No wonder they are advised to read Hansard.

Everyone has an equal interest in the Dominion with the Western farmer, but habit, social divisions, and the general complexity of modern life, hide the fact from too many in the East. It seems to the city dweller that politics and he can meet on terms of sport or mere flippancy, which is sadly the reverse of true. Not until some politician has learned how to bring the daily life of the family and the practical working of politics to a common plane shall we have real political leadership in Dominion affairs.

declined. It became unprofitable on account of interest and taxes to hold suburban land. It was surrendered and passed in large quantities under the Tax Recovery Act and became the property of the taxing bodies. There was no sale for it and no revenue from it. Revenues had to be raised; so it was that taxation of improvements became the general practice. It is stated on good authority that Prince Rupert is the only city in the West which retains taxation on land values only.

When the Province of Alberta, faced with the necessity of raising more money to carry on the increasing activities of Government, inaugurated the Supplementary Revenue scheme, the general practice of preceding years was followed. A tax of two mills on the dollar was placed on all land, Crown lands being the sole exemption. For some time past it has been seen that, so far as this specific tax was concerned, the burden has fallen upon the farmers of the Province out of all proportion to their relative ability to pay, as compared with others.

Under no scheme of taxation ever devised has there been absolute equity; nor can there ever hope to be. Under forms of government where the will of one or of the few was imposed on the mass, there was no attempt at equity. The cardinal principle of taxation was to levy taxes where they could be collected. Under democracy, however, there must be a consistent attempt at justice and equity; and the determining principle of taxation has come to be widely recognized as that of the relative ability of each taxpayer to pay, as compared with other taxpayers.

In the light of this principle, surely even the authorities of our cities will not carry opposition to this Farmer Government to the extent that they will demand a continuance of a system of taxation which is obviously unjust. They also believe in equity; and if consistent, will not attempt to "save the city" sums of money at the expense of the rural community upon whose well being they are dependent.

On a Per Capita Basis

The subject of taxation is admittedly a difficult one, and the writer of this article does not assume to see through its many intricacies. In the long run, however, the reduction of the incidence of taxation to a per capita basis makes its terms understandable to any one. The Supplementary tax as at present levied, collects from every man woman and child in the rural areas the sum of \$2.20 per annum. Those living in the cities of the Province pay \$1.00 a head; while the inhabitants of the towns only pay 39 cents; and those of the villages 35 cents per head. The amount, it will be seen, considered on this basis, is in no case large; and it is the only direct taxation imposed for Provincial revenue.

The exemption of improvements from the operation of this tax, as has hitherto obtained, is unjust to the farmer for the reason that the greater part of his capital investment is in land; and upon this the tax was levied. The greater part of the invested capital of men in business in urban centres is in buildings and in many instances relatively little in land. It is the purpose of the Government to remedy this state of affairs and that was the intent of the bill under fire. The Equalized Assessment Board does not sit again till 1931; so that, even had the bill passed, it would not have taken effect so far as these amendments are concerned till that date. It remains to be seen what will be done next year. N.F.P.

Alberta Government Will Divide Burden of Taxation With Nearer Approach to Equality

Supplementary Revenue Bears Much More Heavily Upon Farmers Than Any Other Class

Inasmuch as it would not have come into force in any case till the year 1931, and seeing that it aroused much opposition on the part of the cities and towns, the Government withdrew, just before the close of the recent session, a bill to amend and consolidate the Supplementary Revenue Act. A strong delegation, headed by Mayor Osborne, of Calgary, made representations that the proposals contained in the bill would greatly increase the amount of taxes payable under the act by the towns and cities, and objected that they had not had sufficient time to consider the question.

It is quite safe to predict that the bill, or one similarly designed, will come before the Legislature next year; for this reason it is the intention of the Government to equalize to a greater extent the incidence of the burden of this taxation. To do so it has been found necessary to depart from the principle upon which the Supplementary Revenue Act was based—that of taxation on land values only.

Many of the cities and towns of the West originally based their taxation on this principle; and one by one they have been forced to abandon that ground. Public improvements have to be paid for by someone. Residents of growing towns and cities, whose activities were creating land values, but who saw those values carried off by speculators, landed interests and corporations, were easily persuaded in the days when values, or, more strictly speaking prices, were steadily rising, that it was more just to make these interests bear a share of the cost of public services, than to place the burden of that cost to a larger degree on those whose residence, business and labor were causing the growth and expansion of the town and resultant land values. Hence the exemption of improvements in the scheme of taxation.

When the Orgy Ceased

The time came, however, when the orgy of speculation ceased and values, largely fictitious at the time, seriously

How "Bills" Introduced in Legislature Become "Acts"

The Course Followed by a "Bill" in Its Passage Through the Assembly

The process of placing upon the statutes of the Province the various enactments brought before the Legislature is a somewhat complicated one.

Briefly stated, it is as follows: A member of the Assembly rises in his seat when after the opening prayers of the sitting the clerk of the Assembly, reading from "the Routine and Orders of the Day" announces, "Presenting Petitions," and addressing the Speaker begs leave to present a petition. Leave being granted, the member gives the title of the bill, and a page carries the petition to the clerk. The next step is to beg leave to introduce a bill and give the assurance that the proper notice has been given, the fees, in the case of a private bill, duly paid and the rules of the Committee on Standing Orders observed. The member reading the title of the bill moves "that the bill be now read the first time." The Speaker puts the question without debate and the clerk follows the Speaker in announcing that the bill is now read the first time.

Between the first and second readings the bill must be printed. Copies are distributed to all members and to the press representatives. In second reading debate takes place on the principles embodied in the bill; and frequently, when the bill is of a non-contentious nature, it is passed on to Committee of the Whole without debate. If, however, there is real opposition to the bill as a whole the keenest debate takes place at this time; and sometimes the bill meeting with an adverse vote is thrown out. This occurred twice in the past session. In other instances it is so amended as to be of no value by radical change of some vital clause or by its elimination, and the bill is therefore withdrawn. One bill met this fate in the recent Assembly.

Meeting in committee of the whole the Assembly deals with the bill clause by clause, amending if necessary or possible, giving the opponents of the bill another opportunity to assail any principles or details which do not meet with their approval. It may be that the bill has previously been dealt with by some committee to which it was referred. At that meeting the parties interested in the passage of the bill are allowed to appear and present their case. Representations are also allowed by opposing interests. When once the bill has passed the Committee of the Whole its enactment into law is practically assured.

There remains the formality of reporting the bill to the Assembly in formal session and the moving of the third reading. When the clerk of the Assembly has announced that "the bill is now read the third time" all that is required is the assent of the Lieutenant Governor. This is given by direction of the Executive Council, as the bill takes effect and becomes an act to be incorporated into the statutes of the Province either at the time of prorogation, when the whole list of bills is read to the Lieutenant Governor, or on order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or on the First of July succeeding the session of the Legislature. In some instances certain provisions of the bill become law at the time of assent at prorogation and other provisions at a later date set by the Government. Seventy-five bills were enacted into law at the recent session, seventy-four of them

requiring assent being read to Lieutenant Governor Egbert by the clerk of the Assembly, Robert A. Andison. The other one, Bill 58, was "An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for the Public Service for the Twelve Months Ending March 31st, 1930"; it was read to the Lieutenant Governor by Speaker George Johnson. The last named bill is really the authority for the Government to carry out the budget provisions which have been debated and passed at an early stage in the session.

N.F.P.

Correspondence

THE PEOPLE'S HERITAGE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In a great deal of the discussion on the "Power" resolution and in most of the educational writing in favor of public ownership, emphasis is placed on the monetary gain secured by public ownership.

It is true that whenever any progressive movement is being agitated for, the financial advantages are always emphasized and, unfortunately, it appears to be necessary to do so in order to win support for the movement. But we must not lose sight of the fact that there is always a principle involved in every worth while progressive movement. The only delegate who touched on the principle involved in public ownership was the seconder of the resolution, Mr. Joseph Porter of Conrich when he said: "The natural resources are the *heritage* of the people, and should be administered by the people for the people."

In fact, so much emphasis has been placed on lower rates and financial gain, that the Hon. R. G. Reid found it necessary to point out that, at the beginning, rates under public ownership would, or might, be very little, if any, below those under private ownership. Now, in order to get a full realization of what this question means to the masses, and especially to the farmers we need to place the emphasis on that word HERITAGE and the principle involved therein; and we must not lose sight of the fact that sometimes, when fighting for a principle, it is necessary to do so for a time at a monetary loss in order that we may reap the greater gain in the end.

Should Be Stewards of Heritage

All the natural resources of the country are the *heritage* of the people. The elected members of Parliament and the Legislatures are, or should be, the stewards of the people elected by the people to administer their estate, or their heritage, for the benefit of the people and to safeguard their interests. The honest and efficient administration of the people's estate—their heritage of natural wealth—is of just as vital importance as the honest and efficient administration of an individual's estate.

If the executors of a deceased individual's estate were to allow the estate to be alienated from the lawful heirs in the same manner as the peoples' stewards have allowed our heritage to be alienated and exploited by private individuals and foreign capitalists, they would find themselves in difficulties with the law,

yet one is not any more reprehensible than the other. As this Province bids fair to get control of its natural resources in the near future (and of water power *very soon indeed*) the resolution passed at the U.F.A. Convention was a reminder to our stewards, perhaps I might go so far as to say that it was intended as a *warning* to them, that we have awakened to a knowledge of what our rights are in our public heritage and that we will not submit to their alienation to private individuals and foreign capitalists for private gain.

It was intended that immediate action will be taken to preserve the power sites of the Province from being alienated from the control of their rightful owners, the people at large.

The hydro power sites are not the only power sites in the Province. Our coal mines, our oil and gas wells are potential power sites and constitute a part of our natural resources, *the heritage of all the people, and should be developed nationally for the benefit of the people.*

As there is a direct connection between national development of our natural resources and public ownership of public utilities, and as this letter is rather long now, with your permission I would like to discuss the question further at some future time.

A. LUNAN.

Ft. Saskatchewan.

U.F.A. LOCALS AND TRUSTEES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

It would appear that the U.F.A. realize more the advantages to be gained through education than do the trustees of school districts; the reason for this is mainly the fault of the U.F.A. Locals not being sufficiently interested in who are chosen for trustees.

From a ratepayers' point of view they will choose the trustee who will keep down taxes to the minimum, irrespective of getting value for money spent, and as far as the child is concerned, it is of secondary importance. The reason the child is not considered before dollars is: about half the ratepayers have no children; the other half consists mainly of parents whose education handicaps them from realizing the important part education plays in the future prosperity and happiness of their children.

The U.F.A. have for years been trying to get reforms in our educational act. We might have done better had we spent the same energy in our Locals choosing trustees and setting higher standards for them to follow.

Our Minister of Education is to be congratulated on his Act; we have raked him over the coals for not bringing down an act sooner—now we are raking him again for not getting a mandate from the people.

I would be inclined to say democracy is an impossibility under our present standard. Let us analyze some of the critics. They say it is autocratic. If we as trustees choose the five who are to represent us, I presume we would choose the five most able to do so, and we need have no fear that the three supervisors are going to put one over on them; we might just as well say our experts in the Wheat Pool are putting it over H. W. Wood and his Board, or go a little further and say that our Deputy Minister and Inspectors are putting it over the Minister of Education.

Up to the Voter

Surely the board of five are willing to stand back of anything they put their

(Continued on page 26)



Some Inconsistencies of Partyism



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

Budget debates are second only to debates on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, in affording opportunity to the critics of an administration to prove their efficiency in that capacity.

The Speech from the Throne, and the addresses of the mover and seconder of the reply, deal as a rule with generalities, reviewing conditions, outlining policy, and forecasting legislation along broad lines. The critic often finds his field in things omitted, rather than in any specific item the speech contains. The budget, on the contrary, dealing as it does with taxation and revenue and setting out in detail the proposed expenditures for the coming year, provides more fact matter upon which to focus the attention of the public. It is therefore a happy hunting ground for the leaders of opposition parties and their lieutenants.

Brownlee's Unaccepted Challenges

In the recent session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly the attitude of the Opposition during the process of the budget debate and their subsequent allusions to financial policy make an interesting study. The leaders of both Liberal and Conservative parties, Messrs. J. T. Shaw and A. A. McGillivray, rang the changes, as they did in the election campaign of 1926, on the increase of annual expenditure and of bonded indebtedness under the U.F.A. Government. Their respective lieutenants, Messrs. G. H. Webster and D. M. Duggan, also attacked the Government's financial policy. Mr. Webster suggested that the machinery of government was "getting out of control of the gentlemen opposite." Mr. Duggan joined his complaint with the others that taxation was increasing unwarrantably. Yet with the one exception of the motion of Mr. Webster to cut down the appropriation for the office of Herbert Greenfield, Agent General for Alberta in London, no definite attempt was made to reduce any individual item of the several hundred which entered into the total contemplated expenditure of nearly twenty-six millions of dollars. The challenge thrown out by Premier Brownlee to advocate a reduction of any of the public services involved was not accepted.

A piece of quiet work constituting an effective criticism of this negative attitude was done during the course of the seven weeks session by George MacLachlan, U.F.A. member for Pembina. Each time a legislator on the left of the Speaker voiced a demand for an increase of governmental activities involving an expenditure of money, Mr. MacLachlan made a note of it. Now these gentlemen live in Alberta. They believe in this great new land. They have come under the influence of its sunshine, its wide stretches of prairie, its big lakes, great rivers and majestic mountains. They do not think in little terms. They know of Alberta's potential water power. They are aware of her stores of coal and gas and oil. They have computed the still untitled and available acreage of arable land. They believe, with all who know Alberta, that in years not far distant millions of people will be living on these eastern slopes of the Canadian Rockies. They have an eye to the future and know well that a progressive citizenry is demanding that

Government shall keep pace with development and even lead the way. In their desire, therefore, to see Alberta move forward, these good Albertans, who have accepted the traditional role of opponents and critics of the Government, advocated frequently and earnestly many desirable things. Needless to say it would not serve the party game to allow the Government to inaugurate or extend all the beneficial services; so party tactics as well as personal conviction gave urge to their advocacy.

How the Total Piled Up

At such times these erstwhile guardians of the public purse, who would have the taxpayer believe that the Farmer Government has lost control of its administrative machinery, is piling up debt and mortgaging the future irretrievably, appeared to forget that services cost money. The fact is that Mr. MacLachlan's brief notes show that they jointly advocated expenditures which in the aggregate reached into millions of dollars.

Both parties were in favor of an increased road program. Mr. McGillivray went so far as to advocate raising an extra twenty million dollars on the credit of the Province; with the object of spending four millions in each of the next five years, in addition to the program of expenditures proposed by Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works. The proposals of Mr. Webster in connection with the road program would have involved, it is estimated, the spending of fully another million dollars.

Both parties made use freely of the Hincks-Farrer report on the Ponoka Mental Hospital and by implication would have spent much more money there. Though the estimated expenditure for the last fiscal year for new permanent equipment at that institution was over \$55,000 and for this year was set at \$264,000; and though the cost of running the institution was increased from \$173,344 for the nine months fiscal year preceding, to \$245,251 for the current year; and though another quarter million was estimated for extension work at Oliver, which was to relieve conditions at the older institution, it was not enough. The Minister of Health, they declared, had been shamefully inefficient; so much so that they would have his resignation. Off with his official head! Yet almost all the criticism in that connection involved heavier expenditures. Similarly with the Central Alberta Sanatorium at Keith.

Some Other Demands

It would be tedious to deal at length with further items. Let us just list some of them for future reference. Apart from the substantial increases already mentioned, the demands came chiefly from the Liberal benches. Mr. Giroux would have the telephone system extended through his great northern constituency. Mr. Frame would like to see the railway completed into McMurray. Mr. Webster was urgent that there be an additional \$350,000 appropriated for Mothers' Allowance. Mr. Boudreau believed the Department of Public Works should remove the snow from the main highways, a mere matter of half a million dollars in the average winter. Mr. Prevey thought there should be detention homes in Ed-

monton and Calgary where mental cases could be examined before consignment to Ponoka. Mr. Shaw, avowing his belief that the Minister of Education should "be at least one jump ahead of requirements at the University," urged upon Mr. Baker that there should be more provision for engineering and chemistry at that seat of learning. He had also this to say: that Normal school staff salaries were too low, also those of high school inspectors.

Of the Conservative quartette only Mr. Weaver joined his leader in advocating specific expenditures. Mr. Weaver, though a lawyer, showed a marked interest in agriculture. He greatly feared the menace of noxious weeds. He would substantially increase the vote for fighting them. He also believed that more assistance should be given the stock raisers of the Province. Mr. McGillivray, though away from the Assembly for much of the time, and seldom in committee, in addition to the major items previously mentioned, joined Mr. Lang, the one Liberal as yet not in our list, in advocating along with Mr. Shaw an outlay of "a mere \$130,000 a year" for teachers' pensions as a temporary measure. He also would tax the public purse for the cost of juries in civil cases, another small item of \$15,000 annually. Little wonder that Mr. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, reminded him that it was such items that ultimately aggregated the twenty-five millions.

List Not Exhausted

The foregoing does not exhaust the list; and to offset it the utmost credit that can be given is the proposed cut of \$9,000 in the case of the London office; the proposal of Mr. Weaver to reinstate the Mounted Police as a Provincial force, which he claimed would save the Province \$120,000 a year, and in which he was opposed by his leader; the willingness of members of both parties to withdraw financial backing from the co-operative societies; and the credit for whatever economies might be effected by such a scheme of re-distribution as would cut down rural representation.

Scarcely an item of all the expenditures advocated but has received the sympathetic consideration of the Government. Nobody in all Alberta would be more pleased to be able to extend the benefits of the services advocated than would Premier Brownlee, his Ministers, and supporters. It goes without saying that a Government that could give the people all they demanded or desired and place upon them no additional burden would be happy indeed. But the money to pay for these things must be found somewhere. The day of reckoning comes. It came after 1921, when the Liberal administration increased expenditure by over \$15,000,000 in one year and left its U.F.A. successors to foot the bill.

* * *

As we analyse the very obvious contradictions which we have discussed one of two conclusions seems inevitable. Either, on the one hand, we shall accept the all-too-prevalent cynicism with regard to political life, shrug our shoulders and take it all to be part of the political game; or we shall conclude that something

is wrong with a system which forces otherwise worthy men into such inconsistencies.

A Silly Coalition Story

In a previous article in this journal we took the position that the party system is out of touch with reality in the Alberta Legislature. The amazingly foolish coalition story of the *Edmonton Journal*, issued a day or two after the close of the session, is proof that an official organ of at least one of the parties is prepared to use that view of things for its own ends—no doubt having in view the strengthening of that party at Ottawa at the forthcoming Federal election. The futility of the situation in the Legislature so oppressed Mr. Duggan that he gave it utterance. Yet the *Edmonton Journal*, which nominates him for a portfolio in its proposed reconstructed coalition cabinet, would only make a re-alignment on the same plan as before. Surely in the light of the foregoing and other facts it is not too much to say that until the men who represent the urban interests of this Province break loose from the trammels of partyism, they

will continue to experience this futility and exhibit these inconsistencies. If the goal of their political ambitions is to take over the reins of Government, their only hope lies in such a breakdown of the Brownlee administration as will cause it to forfeit the confidence of the people. In what way could this come about? Either through inefficiency or corruption. Is it conceivable that a number of leading citizens, chosen presumably because of their wisdom and conspicuous good qualities to exercise the functions of government, should be content to wait, nay, even be eager, for the day, if not active in bringing it to pass, when the Government shall fail for either of these causes? Yet such is the position.

Is it too much to hope that some day soon the elected leaders of our people will brush aside the shams and pretences which hamper our progress and, without regard to tradition and old allegiances which have lost meaning, co-operate with other elements to create a social order more nearly approaching that of our dreams?

Bills Introduced But Not Passed at Recent Session

A Survey, and the Answer to Certain Criticisms

During the course of the last few weeks criticism has been directed at the Alberta Government on the ground that the Cabinet did not make test of the feeling of the Assembly on several questions. They have been charged in editorial columns with lack of courage. It will therefore be of interest to the readers of *The U.F.A.* to analyse the circumstances surrounding the withdrawal, defeat, and holding over of the nine bills of the eighty-five submitted to the Legislature, which were not enacted into law.

Introduced as a private bill by Hugh Allen (U.F.A.) Peace River, a bill to incorporate the Beaver Lodge-Narawa River Railway Company was withdrawn on account of the sale of the northern railways to the transcontinental companies. It was deemed unwise to grant a charter for a feeder to the E.D. & B.C. railway just at the time when that line is being taken over from the Government. In any case the Government had no responsibility for this measure.

The Alberta Trackways Bill was the only other private bill which was not passed. This bill met with even greater opposition than it did last year when its provisions covered a much wider area. It was defeated in second reading, the Legislature cutting across party lines in recording its judgment against the introduction of private roads to the Province of Alberta.

Government Bills Withdrawn

Five Government bills were withdrawn for various reasons. Three of these were introduced by George Hoadley. A bill to amend the Optometry Act, because it was discovered that so many matters in connection with it were arousing opposition, was withdrawn for complete revision. Its main provisions were to tighten up in the examinations for optometrists' diplomas granted by the University and to check advertising.

The Pure Bred Sires Area Act, passed last year was to be amended. Under the original act a petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers of a district was required to

give the Minister of Agriculture power to declare any municipal area a pure bred sires area within the meaning of the act, which prohibits the owning, keeping or using within that area of any stallion, bull, ram or boar the pedigree of which is not recorded in any of the Canadian Live Stock Records or in any records recognized by the Canadian Live Stock Records Committee. The amendments proposed by the bill presented this session would provide that the council of any municipal district might pass a by-law providing either for the guarantee by the district of the payment of the purchase price of any pure bred bull purchased by one or more of the persons resident in the municipal district with the approval of and through the agency of the Minister, or for the purchase of any pure bred bulls by the council for re-sale to persons resident in the municipal district. The bill was withdrawn for the present session as it was felt that the municipalities should themselves be consulted before any action was taken.

Similarly with a bill to provide for the protection of sheep and the licensing of dogs. This bill would make the municipality liable to the owner of sheep for damage done by dogs; and make lawful the killing of any dog found killing, injuring or pursuing sheep, or found at large upon premises where sheep are usually kept or found at large outside a city, town or village, unless it is accompanied by the owner or is on a farm or highway adjacent to the farm of the owner.

A bill covering somewhat the same grounds was found to be the storm center of the recent convention of municipalities in Saskatchewan, and it was the judgment of the Alberta Government that its provisions should first be submitted to the municipalities of Alberta for approval.

Alimony and Maintenance Orders

For the reason that its chief provisions were struck out on second reading, a bill for the enforcement of alimony and maintenance orders presented by the Attorney General, J. F. Lymburn, was

also withdrawn. The bill was designed to give teeth to orders of court for the payments of alimony and maintenance. It required that a defaulter might be summoned to appear in court and show cause; and in the event of refusal to attend or refusal to swear or depose concerning matters required to the satisfaction of the judge, or if it appeared to the judge that the defaulter was able to pay and evading payment, the judge might then order him to be committed to a common jail for a period not exceeding forty days, with or without hard labor. The vote was taken at an unguarded moment. Only twenty-seven members voted, the count being fourteen for the removal of the clause providing jail penalties and thirteen against. The discussion which followed the snap vote gave rise to the opinion expressed by many in the corridors that it did not represent the considered judgment of the majority. Mr. Lymburn had been careful to explain that the bill was devised to make operative the law against men who in the judgment of the courts were justly entitled to support wives living in separation and particularly against that class who would not pay for the support of illegitimate children. If the law can only order them to pay and cannot invoke any penalty in the event of their refusal to pay, what good is it? In all probability the bill will again be brought forward.

Sponsored by the Provincial Treasurer, R. G. Reid, a bill to amend and consolidate the supplementary revenue act was the means of arousing a storm of protest from the cities and towns, resulting in delegations and double column news headings, together with strongly adverse editorial comment throughout the Province. The bill was introduced this session to prepare the way for enactment in 1931. It provides for the taxation of improvements in urban centres so as to remove the present inequality in the incidence of the tax, which falls more heavily upon the rural than the urban areas. It was withdrawn to give the urban authorities opportunity to examine the act and the principles underlying it.

In addition to the Alberta Trackways bill one other out of the eighty-five was killed in second reading: a bill to amend the Dental Association Act, introduced by W. C. Smith (U.F.A.), Empress. A full report of the action of the Legislature on this measure was given in a previous issue. Its chief provision was to permit advertising of prices on the part of dentists. It was opposed by Mr. Hoadley and others on the grounds that it would lower the standard of the dental profession and that by the establishing of dental clinics the desired end of cheaper dental service for people unable to meet present prices might be secured.

The School Bill

There remain of the nine bills which were unsuccessful, the bill sponsored so courageously by Perren Baker, Minister of Education. The taunts of the Opposition that here was a major measure upon which the Government ought to stake its political existence fell wide of the mark. For months prior to the opening of the Legislature the bill's proposals had been the subject of discussion. As time proceeded it was seen that while there was general recognition of the need of a change in our rural school system, there was great lack of information, much prejudice, and misunderstanding. That barometer of rural opinion—the annual convention of the U.F.A.—only supported the Minister's proposals by a vote in the ratio of nine to eight, though the opposi-

(Continued on page 25)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Purdy Manager Pool Elevators



R. D. PURDY

Following the retirement of C. M. Hall as General Manager of Pool Elevators, Limited, the Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool appointed R. D. Purdy as Manager of Pool Elevators. Mr. Purdy has been Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool since January, 1925, and this appointment gives him the responsibility of managing the elevator department as well. T. E. Oliver, who has been assistant Manager of Pool Elevators, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

These changes will have the effect of merging the activities of the two organizations. When the Pool elevator department was started, the Directors were forced to operate it as a subsidiary because of legal requirements. The trend now is towards closer association between the two divisions.

Mr. Purdy came to the Pool from the Bank of Montreal, he having been assistant manager of the Edmonton Branch. Born at Brighton, Ontario, he came West in his youth and entered the banking business in 1905.

1929 Elevator Program Starts

A start was made on the 1929 Pool elevator construction program during the week commencing April 8th, when contractors sent about a dozen crews out to various country points. Up to the present 18 contracts have been let to the following contractors for construction at points given below:

Voss Bros., of Calgary — Delacour, Bouyant, Grainger, Conrich, Brooks, Wrentham and Strangmuir;

A. C. Robertson & Co., Calgary — Diamond City, Broxburn and Barnwell.

F. W. McDougall & Co., Calgary — Pibroch, River Bend, Morinville.

R. O. Benell, Moose Jaw — Clandonald, Bittern Lake, Weiss.

Pearson Burleigh, Ltd., Winnipeg — Nevis and Lea Hurst.

Twelve elevators have been purchased from elevator companies as follows:

Midnapore—Parrish & Heimbecker; Sabine—Parrish & Heimbecker; Bassano—Ogilvie Milling Co.; Atcheson—Gillespie Grain Co.; Lacombe—Brooks Elevator Co.; Oberline—Brooks Elevator Co.; Cavendish—Victoria Elevator Co.; War-spite—Searle Grain Co.; Villeneuve—Home Grain Co.; Lousana—Home Grain Co.; Haynes — Saskatchewan Elevator Co.; Chigwell—Brooks Elevator Co.

The above lists add 30 elevators to the Pool chain, total now being in the neighborhood of 348.

McPhail at Washington

A. J. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency for the three great Western Canadian Wheat Pools, discussed the subject of wheat pooling before the United States' Senate Committee on Agriculture in Washington, on April 4th.

Mr. McPhail came before the committee by the special request of the chairman, Senator McNary. This committee is considering means of giving assistance to farmers in the United States, and great interest was evinced in the information concerning the Canadian Wheat Pools, given by Mr. McPhail. Mr. McPhail gave a sketch of the history of the formation of the Pools in Canada and stated that while farmers of Western Canada in 1923 and earlier were anxious to have the Government continue the Wheat Board plan, it is now the general feeling of the farmers that the Pool has been of the utmost benefit in the creation of the spirit of self-reliance and independence among them as well as increased knowledge of their own business. He said the success of the Pool had been a great incentive to the development of the co-operative movement in Canada. The farmer has taken more interest in his own organization and there is a keen individual sense of responsibility for the success of the organization. Members of the committee were interested to know that the Pool is financed wholly by the banks and not by the Government and that borrowing sometimes reached sixty-five millions. Mr. McPhail told Senator McNary in the committee that the Wheat Pool has at times considerable influence in maintaining wheat prices.

Field Service Notes

Milk River Pool elevator is well up in the list of Pool houses, its handling being 270,000 bushels with more to come.

A Pool meeting was held at Coutts and at Milk River on March 6th, the speakers being Mr. Eliason, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Nelson. The attendance was good at

both points. Farmers at Coutts are anxious for a Pool elevator, the deliveries of Pool wheat there being over 160,000 bushels.

A talk prepared by J. Jesse Strang, Wheat Pool Director for the Claresholm district, is being given over WEFL, Chicago, at 4:50 p.m. Mountain Time, on April 19th.

Pool meetings were held at Badger Lake and Eyremore on March 30th. There were 38 present at the former and 18 at the latter. The speakers were R. McManus and N. Nelson.

A very successful Pool meeting was held at Little Gem, Monday, March 25, with R. A. MacPherson, Director for North Calgary, as speaker. Hemaruka, Naco and Sedalia were well represented and all reported a very interesting evening.

A Pool meeting was held at Bow Island on March 23rd, at which over 50 Pool signers were present. Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman, addressed the meeting and showed lantern slides which were very interesting. Bow Island is one of the large Pool points in the south.

At Turin on March 25th, R. McManus, delegate for A-8, and Norman Nelson, fieldman, addressed the meeting. Lantern slides were also shown depicting Pool elevators and scenes of interest to Pool members. There were 35 members present and the question period developed interesting discussion.

Mr. McManus and Mr. Nelson also held meetings at Travers with 43 present and at Lomond where 48 attended. Both points have had new elevators constructed the past winter and signers are very much pleased with the service received from these houses. Lomond has now two Pool elevators.

Recently Corra Harris, that redoubtable farmer and author of the southland, wrote: "I have always believed that co-operative farming and co-operative marketing is the solution of our problems. . . . Only intelligent progressive men are capable of pooling their interests and energies successfully."

The announcement that the Pool was to construct a new Pool elevator at Coalhurst has resulted in several new contracts being received, the most recent being that of J. I. McDermott who, in addition to having a large area of land at Coalhurst, conducts a general merchant business in the mining town.

Good Friday evening a number of Pool members around Staveland attended a meeting to hear J. J. Strang, Director for Claresholm, discuss Pool matters. In spite of the severe snow storm there were a number of people present and everyone enjoyed the clear-cut report presented by Mr. Strang. A very full discussion took place in which M. Malchow, the delegate, and the travelling superintendent and fieldman took part. Questions were asked

and answered to the apparent satisfaction of everyone present. The matter of extra elevator space was discussed.

The Monarch Local held a meeting on Tuesday, March 26th, at which E. R. Briggs was the principal speaker. He dealt in detail with Pool matters and answered a number of questions relative to grading and handling of the grain by the Pool. The travelling superintendent and the fieldman for the district were present and took part in the discussion.

At a U.F.A. meeting held at Crystal Lake, March 28th, Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman was present and after the meeting showed the Pool lantern slides which proved very interesting to all present. A Wheat Pool Local is being organized at this point in the near future. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the U.F.W.A., which were much enjoyed by all.

On Saturday, March 23rd, a very enthusiastic Pool meeting was held at Berrywater school. The delegate, J. J. Dann, gave a short talk on general matters of the Pool. The elevator agent from Vulcan, E. G. McLean, mentioned Pool elevator matters. The fieldman lead the discussion on Pool affairs and over fifty questions were asked and answered. The entertainment committee presented several very interesting numbers.

At a meeting held at Burdett on March 4th a Wheat Pool Local was organized. One of the objects of the Local will be to work for the early construction of a Pool elevator at this point. Burdett has a strong Pool sign-up and has delivered from the 1928 crop up to March 31, 211,469 bushels of Pool wheat. This is the largest delivery point without a Pool elevator in the South—possibly in the Province. The farmers are anxious for the early construction of a Pool elevator at this point owing to the amount of wheat still in their hands and also on account of the early harvest and delivery of wheat which is brought on by the combine methods of harvesting.

About 35 Pool signers attended a meeting at New Dayton on March 4th. Delegate Eliason along with E. R. Briggs, superintendent of Pool field service, and Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman, were present and addressed the meeting. The interest of the audience was shown by the number of questions asked and the discussion after the meeting. These speakers also addressed a meeting at Stirling on the 4th of March when there were 55 present. After the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies.

On March 6th these three speakers held a meeting at Warner and at Wrentham, there being 46 present at the former place and 40 at the latter. Warner is one of the largest delivery points in the Province and now has its two Pool elevators which have handled between them over half a million bushels of wheat. Wrentham is also a strong Pool delivery point.

G-1 Convention

On March 20th a very well attended convention of Sub-district G-1 was held in Heath. There were 17 delegates in attendance and as the representation is 1 in 50, this was pretty nearly the limit. There were also about 60 or 70 signers

present. E. Foreman, delegate for the district, gave a report of the year's work. Quite a discussion took place re the retraction clause of the distribution of the elevator earnings for 1927-28. As there had been no elevator at Heath for that season, this had been a much debated subject at this point. While all of the signers agree that the patronage basis of distribution is the best and only system, still they feel that some provision should be made for those points which have no chance to use a Pool elevator and thus participate in the earnings, as they had already assisted in building the elevators already in operation. The greatest kick was that they had been informed by both the delegate and the Director in January that the same system was to go on for

that year that had been in force before, and then in May the whole thing was turned upside down without consulting the signers as a body. J. P. Watson, fieldman, was present and spoke on this matter.

Some very important resolutions were discussed; one asking that Locals and sub-district associations be given proper standing was passed unanimously. Another asked that all resolutions be published in *The U.F.A.* and also a copy forwarded to Locals for discussion before they were finally passed on by a convention of the delegates in Calgary.

The next convention is to be held in Ribstone and it was proposed to hold it prior to the annual convention in Calgary, so that the business could be discussed

Recollections of 1925 or "Three Tough"

He drove into town with a load of wheat,
With a three deck box and a high spring seat,
And up the planks to old Jack he went
Who told him the grade; and the air he rent,
And yelled, "Open the doors; you can do your stuff,
But you can't have my wheat for your old three tough!"

To the "National" then with blood in his eye
And as George walked out he heaved a sigh.
He climbed on the wheel and said to him,—
"The thing to do is to take a bin."
The fellow cried, "You have said enough,
When you ship it out, I'll get three tough."

The doors were open and out he drove,
And into the A. P. straight he hove,
And to Sandy, then, he made the boast
"I will drive her on to the Pacific coast.
I won't sell my wheat, I will call your bluff;
All you fellows can say is just three tough."

Sandy opened the doors, and the guy drove out,
With a tingling ear, and a drooping snout.
And he yelled at Frank, "Come here and see
What you grade this wheat at the U.G.G."
Frank took a look, said, "Pretty fair stuff.
I would call that wheat a fair three tough."

Then on to the "Home," the last on the line,
James walked in the door, says the day is fine.
"Forget the day—take a look at my grain;
You fellows down here sure give me a pain."
As he dug in his hip for a chew of snuff.
James says, "Old man, she is just three tough."

He dumped the load, but he swore, "By Dogs!
I will feed it all to my Berkshire hogs.
When you see me in town with a load of wheat
Your Sunday pants will be out in the seat."
And he drove away feeling terribly gruff
As he said to himself: "Three tough, three tough!"

James shipped the wheat one fine fall day
And the government man got in his say.
He picked up the sample and laid it down,
He knit his brow and he pulled a frown.
He gave his old pipe an extra puff,
As he wrote on the slip, "It's a poor three tough."

It is three long years since these lines were penned.
He has joined the Pool and that put an end
To the worries he had. Now he hauls it in
And ships it out of his Special Bin,
His mind is at ease, for he knows well enough
It is "on the square" if it grades "three tough."

FERGUSON JAMES,
Alberta Pool Elevator Agent,
Roselynn, Alta.

before being passed instead of after, as at present.

H. Burton was elected president and George Leggett, secretary for the next year.

George Bennett, director for this district, was invited to attend but was unable to be present.

A Miller's Viewpoint on the Pool

An editorial in *Modern Miller* (Chicago, Ill.), for March 9th says:

A dispatch to the *Modern Miller* from Winnipeg last week stated that the Canadian Wheat Pool was selling wheat in the Winnipeg pit and other holders of long wheat had become discouraged by pool selling and had decided that this big Canadian interest was "fighting any further advance in prices." There may be such a thing as the Pool covering some of the wheat it is carrying with hedges, and that hedging sales would affect prices, but to say that the "Pool is fighting any advance in prices" is on its face an absurdity. The policy of the Pool has been to stabilize prices and market the grain of the farmers on a profitable world's basis. It has succeeded in doing this to such an extent that it has satisfied Canadian producers and has been a factor in preventing violent price changes in wheat merchandising. We have heard the Pool credited with maintaining prices by judicious marketing, but that Pool interests would fight against any market advance is beyond comprehension. A slight decline might stimulate buying, but, on the other hand, there is usually more buying on an advancing market than on a declining market. The Canadian Pool has proved to be a beneficent influence toward stabilization. It has proved a boon to Canadian farm interests, and stabilized prices are certainly less hazardous to grain merchants and manufacturers than violent depressions and violent up-turns. As for the consuming public, a few cents in the raw material is not an important factor compared with labor costs in the manufacture of bread. The Pool has been well conducted and there is little to criticize in its policy of making Canadian agriculture stand up.

Lost!

When the price of wheat goes down one cent per bushel, it means that Canadian farmers have lost about five million dollars. In 1928, through industrial disturbances, there was a loss of 238,132 working days. If the average wage of the workers was five dollars per day, this would mean that Canadian workmen had lost less than one and a quarter million dollars. In 1919, which was the year in which there was more industrial strife in Canada than there has been since, the figure was about ten times as high. This was serious enough, but it did not amount to as great a loss to the country as though the price of wheat had declined three cents a bushel. That is why the Grain Commission is important. That is why the Board of Grain Commissioners should be composed of men who know their business and do it. That is why the Wheat Pool is the most important thing in Canada. That is why rust research is a vital matter; why the discovery of frost-resisting varieties of wheat is of interest; why the selection of seed is essential; why the destruction of weeds is

vital. Every cent deducted from the price per bushel of Canada's wheat crop, whether the deduction is on account of grade, transportation costs, or disorderly marketing, means a loss of five million dollars to the producing farmers of the West. If three thousand workmen went on strike and stayed out for a year, the loss in wages would not equal the amount of loss entailed by the loss of one cent per bushel in the selling price of Canada's wheat crop.—*Wheat Producer*.

News & Views

The U.F.A. Local at Veteran has organized a Wheat Pool Committee with Ernest Stiles, Veteran, as secretary; and James Dowler, of Veteran, as chairman.

Consort Wheat Pool Local has recently been reorganized. E. R. Jackson, of Consort, is secretary as heretofore; and R. Schaff, of Consort, is the new chairman.

Longridge Wheat Pool Local has a new secretary in the person of A. Zwierschke, of Holden. And C. E. Hoback, of Airdrie, is the new chairman of the reorganized Airdrie Wheat Pool Local.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organized a subsidiary known as the Wheat Pool Construction Company, for the purpose of doing the construction and repair work incidental to the Pool elevator program in Saskatchewan. This subsidiary will do practically all of the construction during 1929.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool have selected 50 points at which they will either build or buy elevators this year. Nineteen of these points have no Pool elevator, and at 31 points second Pool elevators will be built. During the height of the season Saskatchewan Pool Elevators operated 969 country houses.

New Wheat Pool Locals

New Wheat Pool Locals have been organized at the following places, with chairmen and secretaries as indicated:

Keystone—P. W. Taylor, of Youngstown, secretary; and Ray Gardanier, Youngstown, chairman.

Acme—E. M. Brown, Acme, secretary; and E. J. C. Boake, Acme, chairman.

Skiff—Vincent Collins, Skiff, secretary; and H. J. Eiford, Skiff, chairman.

Nose Hills—A. G. Wraight, Veteran, secretary; and Elmer Loughheed, Veteran, chairman.

Red Cross—J. A. Love, Vulcan, secretary; Harry Moss, Vulcan, chairman.

Roma—Edward Holt, Roma, secretary; and L. W. Ridley, Peace River, chairman.

Blackfalds—S. L. Jones, Blackfalds, secretary; S. H. Farewell, Blackfalds, chairman.

Seven Persons—Alfred Worrall, Seven Persons, secretary; T. O. Nesting, Seven Persons, chairman.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Streamstown with Ralph Mc-

Donnell, of Streamstown, as secretary, and S. D. Clark, of Lloydminster, as chairman.

Trafalgar Wheat Pool Local has been organized with A. H. Wilkie, of Wainwright, as secretary, and G. S. Baker, of Wainwright as chairman.

COARSE GRAINS POOL

Growers of coarse grains are reminded that the Alberta Wheat Pool will operate a coarse grains pool this year. Growers of coarse grains may be well advised to see that their signed contracts are forwarded to the head office of the Pool in Calgary, or to the Edmonton office. With a large number of elevators in operation the Pool will be in a position to handle and sell coarse grains to the advantage of the grower. The Wheat Pool organization will handle the Coarse Grains Pool so the cost will be very slight. Do not overlook the Coarse Grains Pool, because the experience of Saskatchewan and Manitoba has demonstrated that very considerable saving can be effected to coarse grain producers by the Coarse Grains Pool.

SMALLEST IN TWENTY YEARS

The farm population of the United States is now the smallest in twenty years, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, which estimates the farm population of 27,511,000 persons on January 1st, 1929, as compared with a peak of 32,000,000 persons in 1909.

The Bureau's estimate also shows a decrease in farm population during the past year despite improved agricultural conditions and a slight slackening in industrial employment, the January 1st, 1929, figure comparing with a farm population of 27,699,000 persons on January 1st, 1928.

"BETTER SEED CAMPAIGN"

General satisfaction is expressed throughout the Province with the results of the campaign to promote the use of better seed grain recently carried on under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. A marked improvement in the quality of seed used last year was noted as the result of a similar campaign and it is hoped that a corresponding improvement will be apparent in the 1929 crop.

TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS

D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., of Vulcan, has been elected president of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists for the year 1929. Professor R. D. Sinclair, University of Alberta, is the new vice-president while J. M. Manson, also of the University staff, has been re-elected as secretary-treasurer and C. Tapp and Professor J. McGregor Smith have been named on the executive committee of the organization.

"It is not death that matters, but the fear of death. It is not killing and dying that degrades us, but base living, and accepting the wages and profits of degradation. Better ten dead men than one live slave or his master."—Bernard Shaw.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

By J. T. Hull, Publicity Director, Manitoba Wheat Pool

What do we mean when we talk of co-operative education? The words themselves imply that we do not mean education in general, but education which has some specific reference to the principles and practice of co-operation. At the outset, therefore, we must know what we mean by co-operation and by education. For our purpose we may define education as the equipping of the individual to live the fullest possible life. The ardent co-operator might at this point interject the remark that that was a good enough definition of co-operative education. I would agree with him, but obviously it is necessary that we should have a definition of co-operation which would relate it to some conception of the fullest possible life.

In Simplest Form

In its simplest form co-operation means working together. That definition is altogether too vague for our purpose. Men will combine for all kinds of purposes, and it would not be an abuse of language to call their efforts co-operative. A joint stock company is co-operative in a sense; so is an army; but co-operators, generally speaking, have little use for joint stock companies and probably less use for armies. I notice in a co-operative review a strong protest against certain institutions which are being formed in the Old Country and which call themselves co-operative investment trusts. Their objective seems to be to pool risks in speculative investment and they claim to be genuinely co-operative which, in a sense, they probably are. Men, as I have said, may join together to do anything or anybody. Co-operation to us, as co-operators, therefore, is not merely associated effort in a common purpose. We must go beyond the dictionary. Let us look at the modern co-operative movement historically.

It began about the beginning of the 19th century when small societies were formed for the purpose of encouraging saving and thrift among the poorer classes of people and, on this continent at least, for the purpose of providing employment for unemployed workers. About the same time there began the great democratic movement and also the teaching of what may be called the system of labor economics. The founders of the latter applied the principles of political justice to economic conditions. They claimed that labor was the source of all wealth and that the unequal distribution of wealth was due to the separation of the producers from the product of their toil; of the worker from the work. If the two were combined, if the worker had the capital and consequently the ownership of the instruments of production, then he would own the entire product of his labor and economic injustice would be abolished. We had, therefore, at this period: (1) voluntary association for mutual benefit; (2) a movement for political equality; (3) a searching intellectual scrutiny of economic organization.

A New Social Order

In the middle of the second decade of the 19th century, Robert Owen put forward his plan primarily for the relief of unemployment, namely, the establishment of villages of co-operation. A village co-

operative was a territorial area occupied by a community cultivating the land and conducting industrial operations as a communal enterprise. The capital for these communities in Owen's first plan was to come from the government; in later suggestions, from philanthropic individuals or institutions. Owen knew that the people he was speaking for were not capable of administering the affairs of such communities, and he stressed the importance of education; not merely the imparting of knowledge, but the formation, through special and direct training, of character. Men, Owen believed, had to be trained not only to think but to act, and he was somewhat dogmatic on the pliability of the human character in the early stages of life. It is important to understand, however, that he did not exactly believe that you could make anything you like out of a human being by a special system of training, but that human beings collectively would respond to the influence of proper moral training and character forming. Societies, collectively, he said in effect, are the product of the form of training and the cultural tendencies of the age, and these can be so directed as to change completely the character of the society, and in consequence, the character of the individual. His aim, in fact, was a new order based on social justice.

Others asked: Why not organize the purchasing power of the masses through societies, selling the necessities of life which all had to have, and use the profits to furnish capital for establishing local communities, such as those advocated by Owen? That was the plan strongly and eloquently advocated by another co-operative pioneer, Dr. William King, a Brighton physician. He was firmly convinced that by this means the masses of the people could abolish pauperism and crime and achieve a position of comfort, contentment and independence. Only one thing stood in the way of realizing this enviable condition—ignorance—and so it was necessary to give the people access to useful knowledge and train them in sound moral principles. Dr. King also had in view a new social order.

The Rochdale Pioneers

Then we come to the Rochdale Pioneers. They set on a firm and enduring basis the co-operative store, but they had more in mind than a store. Their plan was to raise capital with which to accomplish certain things, and among them was to "arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government." This was a very large order and they knew it, so they decided to set apart a portion of their profits for educational purposes. The Rochdale Pioneers also had in mind a new social order to be reached by men working together for that particular purpose.

I have selected these examples for the special purpose of showing that the co-operative movement from the beginning was not merely a business proposition, but a specific method of realizing a definite social philosophy in a new social order. If, then, as co-operators we desire a new social order it must be because we are not satisfied with the existing order. Why? Is it not because we believe it is not possible in the existing order for the

individual to realize the best that is in him, in other words, to realize the purpose of education? We find among the mass of the people discontent and dissatisfaction which arise from a sense of exploitation. The producer believes that the fruits of his labor pass to others who derive a greater benefit from it. He has a feeling of injustice; a feeling that *the economic order in some way robs him of the value of the equality gained in the political order*. The existing system accentuates the disproportion between human needs and satisfactions on the one hand and democratic ideals of equality on the other. Our wants increase along with the sense of a right to share in the satisfactions created by social effort; the existing economic order does not recognize the right.

Challenge to Existing Order

We have here both the economic and the psychological explanation of the great development of agricultural co-operation on this continent and, like co-operation everywhere, it is a challenge to the existing order because the existing order fails to satisfy ideals of democracy and justice. Here, as elsewhere, we face this problem: in a world producing more utilities and creating greater comforts than ever before, how can we secure that equality in enjoyment and the increase in happiness which will satisfy the prevailing sense of right and justice? If co-operation had no solution for that problem it would deserve no more consideration than any other of the transient modes of economic organization. It would be merely another way of doing business, and unfortunately I am afraid that to many in our movement co-operation is but a way of doing business. The research department of a religious organization in the United States made an extensive investigation into the social and educational activities of a large number of agricultural co-operatives. The larger number were frankly commercial. We are for business only, and do not bother with educational or social work, said most of them. "This is a creamery, not a church," said one manager, and his reply was typical of hundreds. Some Old Country co-operators who know what the pioneers of the movement visualized may smile, but I have known Old Country co-operators myself, and I know that more of them look at the quarterly dividends than at the idealism of the leaders in the movement. Of course, it is possible to have a successful co-operative institution based entirely on economic ideas, that is, a successful business enterprise, but that is not the be-all and end-all of co-operation. Co-operation provides a solution of the problem I have stated. It is a challenge to the existing order. As co-operators we challenge its basis, self-interest; we challenge its incentive, the making of profit; we challenge its method, competition, and we deprecate its results—wealth for the few and poverty for the many. We challenge it because we believe it starves both the body and the spirit. To self-interest, we oppose the common good; to the profit motive, the motive of service; to competition, working together, "each for all and all for each," and to wealth for the few and poverty for the many we oppose the ideal

of the Co-operative Commonwealth with neither extreme of wealth nor extreme of poverty.

Demands New Outlook

Co-operation is the antithesis of the capitalist system and the co-operator who is afraid to say without equivocation that he is out to build a new order of society by the instrument of voluntary association, has not learned the lesson of co-operation. And the building of a new order of society demands a new outlook on life. The development of that new outlook on life is the purpose of co-operative education, and that does not mean simply the dissemination of knowledge. At the bottom, co-operation is not an intellectual process; the principle of mutual aid runs through all the evolution of life and co-operation was a practice aeons before it became an idea. Co-operation is primarily a feeling, an inclination, a passion, and co-operative education should be directed towards giving intellectual support to the passion. The co-operator must have not only a desire for knowledge, but a passion for social justice; he needs not only light but warmth. We have to develop both intelligence and character.

We may define co-operative education, then, as the application of a body of associated ideas to the intelligent direction of social evolution toward an order of social justice. We have to stimulate an interest in the ideals we profess and a desire to realize them. We must induce people to get to know certain things, to want to do certain things, and to bring about certain things—to know, to do, to realize. What then should be the program of co-operative education? Do co-operators demand merely a technical training in the particular co-operative enterprise? Is it possible, in fact, to promote co-operative ideals, principles and even practices on a specialized training? I am firmly convinced it is not, nor in the older co-operative movement, at least, has co-operation ever been understood in that way. It has always included the cultural side of life, and as agricultural co-operators we have only to turn to Denmark to discover that the firmest possible basis for co-operation is a cultural basis. A co-operator should, of course, understand the working of a co-operative enterprise, but to be a convinced co-operator, one who will stand by the movement and the enterprise in time of storm and stress, he must have faith in the ideals; that means, he must know much more than the special character of co-operation as a business enterprise.

An Educational Program

I would map out a plan of co-operative education something like this:

(1) **The History of the Movement.** Men must know not only how co-operation came as a system, but why it came. That means knowledge of the origin and development of society itself, because co-operation is at the very roots of society. There is also needed a knowledge of the development of industrial society and how the users of the tools of production came to be separated from the owners; the evolution of modern industry, the rise of the capitalist system and machine production. For farmers especially, there is a great lesson in the long history of the oppression of the workers on the land. The co-operator should know something of associated effort, ancient, mediaeval, and modern; the origin and development of friendly societies for various social purposes; the separation of the land worker from the land, the formation of guilds, trade-unions, and other institutions of a



J. T. HULL

kindred character. The co-operator ought to know that the desire to associate for mutual benefit is for all practical purposes as old as humanity itself, and that associated effort of one kind or another appears in every stage of human history.

The lives and work of reformers provide always interesting and instructive reading, and we can perhaps make the study of history less tedious by approaching it through biography. In any case, it is a stimulation and encouragement to know of the lives of men and women who have given the best they had to the cause of the people. The co-operator should be acquainted with the general development of the co-operative philosophy and ought to be able to apply it to economic and social problems. The problems of modern society are very difficult—life does not appear to us as simple as it did to reformers of one hundred years ago. It is well for the co-operator to have a standard to which to refer when confronted with the practical problems of the day, and the philosophy of co-operation is such a standard. It is not a panacea; it is a guide. The relation of co-operation to the general democratic movement should also be understood. Co-operation began on this continent in much the same way as it began elsewhere, namely, in efforts of workers to save by organizing their purchasing power and also for producing in common. In 1806 a co-operative boot and shoe factory was established in Philadelphia by unemployed boot makers, and a contemporary account said it was "a striking evidence that they had become acquainted with the only means of securing a just reward for their labor." That is a significant statement for the time in which it was made. There is need, I believe, for a searching inquiry into the beginnings of co-operation on this continent.

(2) **Economics.** The co-operators should, I suppose, know something of the science of economics, because it is the science of human effort applied to natural resources for the satisfaction of human needs. Most co-operators, I have found, however, get disgusted with economics

because it discovers so many things which to them are not so. I am certain the pioneers of co-operation knew little about the science of economics and cared less about it. They were more concerned with the art of making the best of life. It is not without significance that the movement began in an atmosphere of unqualified individualism, when self-interest was regarded as the mainspring of progress, when "hands off business" was regarded as the best public policy and survival of the fittest was the plausible excuse for poverty, misery and injustice. Even today our farmers' co-operatives, in the eyes of the supporters of the capitalist competitive system, are condemned in the name of economic laws which some people seem to believe are as fixed and inexorable as nature itself. Supply and demand means the same thing to them as that two and two make four.

(3) **Citizenship.** The co-operator should be acquainted with political science—the state, its origin and place in social development and the relation of the individual and his institution to the state. I regard this as important because our movement itself is one which is intimately connected with ideas about the state. There is much questioning today of the old ideas of what the English philosopher Hobbes, called "The Great Leviathan." There is a school which regards the state as simply an association among associations; comprehensive and powerful but still an association, whose value is determined by the usefulness of its function; which looks upon association within the state as a necessary means of enabling the individual to take a larger part in the duties of citizenship and would allow to associations a greater part in the development of social enterprise. This is an important viewpoint for co-operative associations. It would give to them a larger sphere of usefulness and thus perhaps solve some of those problems of social ownership and operation which deal with services which are not monopolies. Moreover, the theory of the omnipotent and omni-competent state, a state which knows no law above itself and which can do anything it pleases, has been fruitful of mischief and remains today the greatest obstacle to the outlawing of war. I am sorry I have not the time to pursue further this absorbing subject.

With citizenship I would, of course, include ethics, and by ethics I mean the actual institutions, rules, regulations, customs, and folk ways, and so on, which men have devised for the discipline of social life.

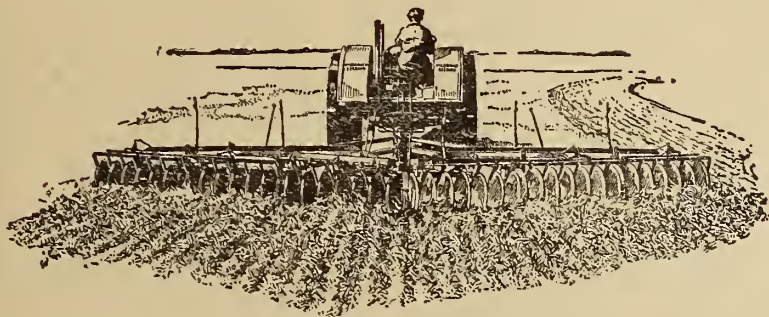
(4) **Co-operative Management and Administration.** Co-operators by conviction should be entrusted with the direction of co-operative enterprise. The movement should rear within itself the technicians for the conduct of co-operative business, no matter what the business is. There is always a danger to the enterprise if it is controlled or directed by men who are in it merely for the salary paid them because they possess some particular kind of knowledge. Administrators and technicians are made by training and if they are trained in the capitalistic school it is highly probable that they will be influenced by capitalistic ideas and guided by capitalistic habits acquired in capitalistic methods. The co-operative movement needs administrators and technicians whose hearts and minds both are in the movement, and it can only get them by taking them from the movement and training them itself.

Briefly then, co-operative education should include such general education as is necessary to give a cultural basis to the

(Continued on page 30)

FORWARD to the Better Farming

that comes from the use of profitable
methods and Good Power and Tools



NCESSITY and the changing times have brought about great improvements on the farms. The young farmer and the older farmer who keeps his mind young are working on the new and profitable scale. They are making money by handling the most productive work in the least time with the lowest labor costs. They are increasing per-acre yields—plowing more furrows per trip—seeding and packing at one operation—disking strips 21 feet wide—harrow-plowing 9 feet at a time. They are beating down the high price of labor by making that labor do two and three days' work in one, and that method leads to farm profit.

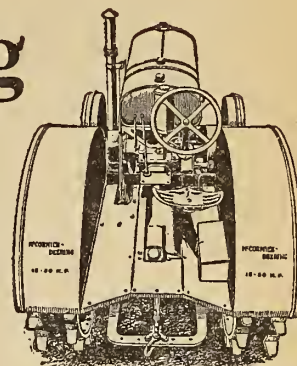
The tremendous call for the standard farm tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30, and now the new FARMALL—is evidence of the new era in farming. When you re-power your operations, stick to McCormick-Deering and the many McCormick-Deering machines built to go hand in hand with these tractors.

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When you drive over your fields with a wide McCormick-Deering tractor disk you till a strip 21 feet wide. Yet the disk harrow pulls but very little heavier than a 10-foot tandem harrow. A winner for use on large acres. Built in two sizes: 14 and 21-foot. McCormick-Deering disk harrows are also furnished in regular tractor and horse-drawn types.

McCormick-Deering Tractor Disk Plows

The new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow, built for the most rugged class of tractor service, is available in 4, 5, and 6-disk sizes. Alemite oiling. Timken roller bearings in the disks practically eliminate bearing wear and friction. A great saving of power is the direct result. The power lift is the simplest, most durable ever devised. All through, the plow the construction is heavier and stronger than even the most severe conditions require. There are other disk plows in the line for use with horses and for work not requiring the extremely heavy construction featured in the new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow.

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The standard farm power, made in three sizes, 10-20 h. p. for 2 plows, 15-30 h. p. for three plows, and the 2-plow Farmall for all-purpose work. Fully equipped 4-cylinder tractors with ample power at belt, drawbar, and power take-off. Thousands upon thousands of successful farmers rely on McCormick-Deering Tractors to keep down the costs of farming.

McCormick-Deering Power Farming Equipment

Interests of the United Farm Women

City Markets in Spring Speak of Country Life

Bookshops' and Florists' Windows—"The Hows and Whys of Human Behaviour"

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

It is when the first breath of spring comes that the country woman in the city begins to get restless. The urge of the land stirs and the open spaces attract. The seedsmen accentuate the longing by filling the windows with packets of seeds so that one's fingers almost itch to get in the earth.

At the city market the country articles take on an unusual interest; the basket of eggs, the gallons of maple syrup, the bunches of pussy willows, all seem to point to the realities and work and pleasures of the country.

The country pleasures are certainly more the pleasures of active participation, of planting the seeds, of setting the hens, and watching and taking care of the chicks; of breathing deep in the fresh spring air as we do the many little chores the farm woman does.

Beauty in Shop Windows

In the city we must needs take our enjoyment more generally by watching. This morning I happened to be down town and not in the usual hurry, and on reviewing my pleasures I found I had looked at some beautiful colorings in some prints and crepes in a window, walked a block out of my way to look in a favorite florist's window which was gorgeous this morning in purple and gold—the purple and gold of the iris and daffodils predominating. A huge basket of them was tied with a great golden tulle bow, while down in the corner of the window was a modest little basket of purple and gold pansies. A most beautiful window.

Then I had gone into the ten cent store and admired some new vases they had, cheap in material but beautiful in outline. Certainly the lot of poor people is changing for the better in some ways; beauty of line and color are found so often now in the cheaper articles which formerly were only in those so expensive they were out of the question unless one had a well filled purse.

Of course, I know I passed windows which would have interested others, but my next stop was at a book seller's where I went over the books on display. I noted one by Philip Groves, of Manitoba, and must get it at the library to get his views on Canadian citizenship.

I also noted several copies of "The Hows and Whys of Human Behavior," by George A. Dorsey. This is one of the many books now being written on "behaviorism." I had previously read it and enjoyed it so much I took several notes to pass on to you.

Disquieting But Also Comforting

It is a book that almost anyone should find of interest but it is intensely so to anyone with children. Of course, to the advocates of "behaviorism," all our habits and characteristics are acquired or have been trained into us. This is rather a disquieting doctrine when we have thought of our faults and have sheltered behind our ancestors but is most comforting when we look at our children's

faults, and realize they may yet be changed and that there is even hope for ourselves. He says, "You learned your bad habits, your fears, your hatreds, and your dislikes. They became yours by training and indulgence." But the comforting part is that we have trained the undesirable ones into our life, we can lose them by training better ones in their stead: "You can learn to hate the useless, the ugly, the false, and keep them out of your life."

If you feel after many efforts it is hopeless, possibly this quotation may be a stimulus to a further effort: "Don't be afraid to try. If you hadn't stumbled, you couldn't have learned to walk; if you hadn't mumbled, you couldn't have learned to talk; if you hadn't fumbled, you couldn't have learned to catch opportunities."

I could quote many other interesting thoughts to great length but I shall merely give his distinction between a job and a vocation. A job is unloved labor, a mere subterfuge for living, a mere meal ticket to live by; a vocation, a work of love sufficient unto itself.

I give that with the hope that we all find it a help to help our children find a vocation.

History in Verse

Another most interesting book to any reader of history is "John Brown's Body," by Stephen Benet Vincent. This book, all in verse, is the story of the civil war in the States, and is written in a most interesting manner. In short, clear sentences he arrests the attention and thought of the reader as a book of history seldom does. The prelude of it, "The Slaver," is one of the strongest poems I have read and the book is worth getting from any library for that alone.

I realize the busy time is approaching for all of you and you will have less and less time for reading, so I shall try and read some of the poems for you and tell you of them.

Wishing you the best of success with the garden, and the chicks and all the spring work, I am, yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

NINETY PER CENT MEMBERSHIP

About ninety per cent of the women in the district belong to Excel U.F.W.A., says a report from the secretary, Mrs. Ida Stephenson. Mrs. F. E. Thayer and Mrs. A. E. Weatherall are president and vice-president respectively. Whist drives have helped the Local's funds.

ADDRESS BY MRS. WYMAN

"Legislation," was the subject of an address by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President, at a meeting held in Morrin, on March 15th, states a letter from Mrs. Neil MacLeod, secretary of Morrin U.F.W.A. Local. This address, says Mrs. MacLeod, will increase the interest of the women in legislative mat-

ters. The regular meeting heard a paper on the proposed new School Act, which was thoroughly discussed. The program for the year was read over and approved of. It was decided to have a Remnant Bag, to which members might contribute left-overs of materials, to be used later in making articles for the annual sale of work.

WELCOME ELECT COMMITTEES

Welcome U.F.W.A. Local held their second meeting on March 14th, when program and lunch committees were elected, and some of the by-laws were read. There was a discussion of various ways of making the meetings interesting. After the meeting there was a dance and box social. The proceeds, \$32.60, were divided with the U.F.A. Local, says Mrs. E. Rear, secretary.

CROCUS PLAINS OFFICERS

Mrs. Allan Fraser, Mrs. Geo. Hughes and Mrs. Floyd Blair were elected officers of the new Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. Local, states a report from the latter. A meeting was held on March 22nd, the U.F.A. Local meeting at the same hour, and the two Locals joining for the rest of the evening. The Juniors gave a debate, "Resolved that summer is better than winter." "We enjoyed the addresses of Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner on March 14th," adds Mrs. Blair.

VALLEY U.F.W.A. ACTIVITIES

Over \$61 was cleared at the annual dance held by Valley U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. C. W. Roggensack. A quilt was raffled, bringing in a total of \$42.60 from tickets and embroidering of names on the blocks. Sale of candy netted \$5.95. An angel food cake, donated by Mrs. Zipperer was auctioned for \$3.50, and after expenses, \$9 was left from the sale of tickets to the dance. \$25 was placed in the Community Hall fund.

ROSSINGTON CONCERT

Rossington U.F.W.A. Local gave a concert on March 23rd, to raise funds for the purchase of an organ for the schoolhouse, "for the benefit of our Local and the schoolchildren," says Mrs. W. H. Smith, secretary. "The members gave a dialogue which was much appreciated and, with the help of our Juniors, we had a splendid program. Mrs. Robb also gave the Juniors an interesting talk on their work. We continue to hold our meetings in the members' homes, as it lends a more social atmosphere."

FLORAL VERY MUCH ALIVE

"Floral U.F.W.A. Local is very much alive at present," says a report from Mrs. James Millar, secretary. "Each meeting has a very full program, with material ahead for future occasions. At our last meeting three new members joined, bringing the total to 22. Arrangements were made to have a three-day course in sewing and dressmaking, in the Community Hall, March 26th, 27th and 28th. Committees of five were appointed to look after the work of each day. A baby clinic will be held at a later date. Members who have been on holiday are asked to give as much information as possible relating to

the places visited, in order as their names appear on the roll. Two members are chosen at each meeting to provide the program for the following month. Conveners have been appointed to handle the subjects for discussion each month in order as they appear. Our meetings are held at the homes of our members; after business a short musical program precedes lunch, which is served by the hostess and an assistant."

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

"So far this year we have had two very successful meetings," states Mrs. Postans, secretary of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Local. "The January meeting had to be called off on account of bad roads and sickness. In February we met at Mrs. Lane's. Sligo U.F.A. are putting on an auction sale of articles made by the members, and invited us to put up articles also, proceeds to go to our own treasury. Sunnyvale accepted the invitation. After the meeting there was a Valentine contest. The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Postans. The house was decorated with shamrocks and green, and after the business, suitable contests were the order of the afternoon."

DISCUSS SCHOOL BILL

Willowdale U.F.W.A. Local has had many interesting discussions of the proposed new School act, states a report from Mrs. C. A. Blades, secretary. Hon. Perren Baker's pamphlet, "Rural Education in Alberta", was read with much interest. After the regular meeting, the president read aloud Mrs. Spencer's letter "Our Annual Convention in Retrospect," from *The U.F.A.* This Local sold a large number of cook books. "We have been very sorry to lose for the present, one of our best members, Mrs. A. R. Elvidge, who moved to Edmonton at the end of 1928," says Mrs. Blades. "A splendid surprise party was given for the family before they left, and they were presented with a handsome eight-day clock, from the two Locals."

AT PARTRIDGE HILL

"Last year was a huge success," writes Mrs. N. L. Latimer, publicity secretary of Partridge Hill U.F.W.A. Local, "and we hope this will be better still. In January, at Mrs. Gillison's, after the ladies had finished business, Mr. Clegg, school teacher of the district, explained Hon. Perren Baker's new school scheme. We also had Mr. Hennig, our M.L.A., with us. In February we met at the home of Mrs. Joe Osbaldeston, and listened to the delegate's report of the Convention. We also heard reports from delegates to the School Trustees' convention. The March meeting, purely social, was held at the home of Mrs. Amos Osbaldeston. The gentlemen supplied the luncheon, and must have been reading the U.F.W.A. cook book, as everything tasted so good. After lunch W. Osbaldeston gave a talk on noxious weeds. Besides our meetings we are arranging to make a quilt to raffle in July at our annual picnic."

FAIRDONIAN VALLEY

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local have arranged a program for the balance of the year, states a letter from Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary. A roll call and a paper on current events form part of each meeting, and various members have been told off to give papers on the questions the organization is especially studying, such as peace and arbitration, legislation, etc. Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, is to speak at the April meeting, A. G.

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LINIMENT

Andrews, M.L.A., will address the June meeting, and Mrs. A. Gillies will speak on "Canadian Industries" in November. A U.F.A. Sunday meeting will be held in June, beside a lake on the farm of Mr. Andrews, north of Sedgewick, and the surrounding Locals will be asked to co-operate in making the day a success. At the last meeting, it was decided to enter the Canadian Thrift Contest, as suggested in a letter from Mrs. Zipperer. Mrs. F. W. Weber, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. Hallum and Mrs. Gillies were elected as officers of the Local for 1929, this business having been postponed on account of sickness in the district. The hostess, Mrs. J. Aitcheson, served lunch and Miss Marian Aitcheson gave a piano selection which the members enjoyed.

STAVELY MUCH ALIVE

Stavely U.F.W.A. Local gave a concert on March 15th, says a report from Mrs. Wm. Rush, secretary. All the talent was local. The concert cleared the handsome sum of \$131.30, which was divided with the U.F.A. Local. Much credit is due the president and vice-president, Mrs. J. Brown and Mrs. M. Wagness, says Mrs. Rush, for the success of the evening. A quilt which had been made by the members was raffled, and the proceeds will be used to buy material for kimono's, which the members are making for the Claresholm hospital. Donations are being sent to the orphan home also. "We are having the baby clinic here April 17th," says Mrs. Rush, "and a dressmaking course in June, for three days. We have a very energetic Local, and have some nice, sociable times at our meetings. We are busy just now with our membership drive, the secretary having offered a prize to the member who secures the most new members."

WOODVILLE 1929 PROGRAM

"Women of Achievement" was the special topic for the January meeting of Woodville U.F.W.A. Local, according to the pretty hand-made booklet giving the year's program. For March, the subject was: "Is Immigration an advantage to Canada?" and a social evening also was arranged for this month. Vines, shrubs and perennials for Alberta gardens will be discussed at the April meeting, while for May the subject will be "Responsibilities of a Local." "The Crime of Harmful Gossip" will be discussed in June, as well as resolutions for the constituency convention. At the July meeting members will discuss "Ruts—How We May Avoid Them in Our Social Evenings, Meetings and Community Work." For August, the subject will be "Overcoming Handicaps," and for September "Culture Through Drudgery." A paper on current events of world importance will be the feature of the October meeting, while in November there will be impromptu speeches and a review of the bulletins from Central.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Baked Carrots: Wash and scrape half a dozen carrots, cut in four lengthwise, place in a well buttered baking-dish. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon minced parsley and 2 tablespoons minced onion; season with salt, pepper and a little sugar, and dot with small bits of butter. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour. Remove cover for last fifteen

minutes and increase heat to brown slightly. By this method, none of the flavor and valuable mineral salts are drained away in water, as often occurs when vegetables are boiled.

Hot Water Pie Paste: (Contributed by Agnes M.) Place 1 cup shortening (lard, or lard and butter) in a mixing bowl, add 1 cup boiling water, and stir until smooth and creamy. Then mix in 3 cups flour, in which has been sifted 1 teaspoon salt and 1-2 teaspoon baking powder. This can be rolled immediately, but it is more easily handled if it is thoroughly chilled.

Sponge Cake: 6 eggs, 1 cup white sugar, rind of 1-2 lemon, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt. Beat egg yolks until stiff, gradually add sugar, lemon rind and lemon juice, and 1-2 of beaten egg whites, mix well. Fold in flour which has been sifted with baking powder and salt; add remainder of whites and beat lightly. Bake in ungreased pan in a moderate oven 35 to 45 minutes.—Mrs. Geo. Sheldrake, Lawnhill Local.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6474. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 3-8 yards of 39 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6461. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch material. For trimming bands, and belt of contrasting material 1-2 yard

is required 40 inches wide and cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 1-4 yards. Price 15c.

A Noteworthy Suggestion

An editorial in the *Ottawa Citizen*, commenting on the budget debate, quotes a "definite note-worthy suggestion," made by William Irvine, M.P., for Wetaskiwin, in these words:

I would ask them (the Government) now to call a conference of all the Governments of the British commonwealth of nations with a view to arranging a free trade policy within the commonwealth as a means of offsetting any increase by the United States.

This suggestion came at the close of an address limited by the rules to forty minutes, the *Ottawa Citizen* continues. The proposer evidently had no opportunity to enlarge upon his suggestion but he did summarize in a sentence the benefits that he thought would arise from it. He said:

In the first place, such a course would bind the loosely connected nations into an economic as well as a sentimental unit; in the second place, it would clearly intimate to the United States that if they want to trade with Canada they cannot do it by the tariff route; and in the third place it would reduce the cost of commodities to the Canadian people and enable them to offset the difficulties with which they would be confronted by the cutting off of the United States market to our live stock and our trade generally.

Mr. Irvine put this as a challenge to the Government "to implement their low tariff policy or get out." But a good suggestion is just as good in itself whether it comes from a critic or a supporter. There is a word in the budget speech of the Minister of Finance which seems quite in accord with what Mr. Irvine proposes.

Said the Minister:

"As the years go by an increasing quantity of our domestic production must necessarily be marketed abroad. It is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us. . . . The policy of this administration is not a high tariff policy; it is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad."

On that basis Mr. Robb has made trade arrangements with Australia and New Zealand, with the West Indies, and with other countries within the British commonwealth of nations. Mr. Irvine's suggestion seems only a repetition or extension of what has been done already.

At this stage it is not necessary for anyone to commit himself to Mr. Irvine's proposal, but everyone, and especially the members of the Government, and very especially the Minister of Finance, ought to give it serious consideration.

Mr. Irvine's speech will be found in "Hansard" of March 7th.

TECHNICAL DIFFERENCE

Judge: "I cannot conceive a meaner, more cowardly act than yours. You have left your wife. Do you realize that you are a deserter?"

Sam: "Judge, if you knew dat lady as well as Ah does you wouldn't call me no deserter. Judge, I'se a refugee."



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A Message from the Junior President

Dear Juniors:

It seems time again when I should contribute something to the Junior Page.

I want to speak of the last two Conventions particularly, and their importance, especially as affecting the Junior Branch.

In previous years it had been customary to have the Junior President in attendance at the Annual Convention, and to address the Convention upon Junior work; in 1928 this invitation was extended to include the vice-president. At this Convention also a constitutional amendment was passed allowing each Junior Local to send a delegate to the Annual Convention, with full rights and privileges of the Convention.

This has proved to be a very fine thing for the Junior Branch, making Juniors feel a real part of the organization, and giving them the opportunity of participating in the Convention—in absorbing and accumulating knowledge and experience, which will most surely bear fruit in the not far distant future.

At the last Convention, that of 1929, again a constitutional amendment was passed by the Convention—that the Junior President be a member of the Central U.F.A. Board of Directors. This, I believe, will do as much as anything to make the Juniors really an integral part of the U.F.A. For it would seem a reasonable thing that the Junior Branch should have representation there.

To sum it all up—what does this mean? I would say that it represents an expression of confidence in the Junior Branch—a realization that Juniors have a definite part to play in the development of the organization and that they are capable of playing that part in a creditable manner.

The last three years have been important and momentous years. In the development of the Junior Branch we have gained privileges that we never had before. Today, we as Juniors are an integral part of the U.F.A. Organization, we have a definite part to play, our own contribution to make, toward furthering the work of our organization.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLIE MILLS,
President.

Plans for the Junior Contests

Dear Juniors:

I have already told you, in previous issues, of the contests that are to be held at the Junior Conference this year and also of the membership contest which is being sponsored by the U.F.W.A. Board.

In this issue, I want to point out to you the necessity of all our Locals taking part in these contests if they are going to be successful, and so become yearly events. If you want your stay at the University to be enlivened by exciting contests of skill you must co-operate with the other Junior Locals and with those who are doing their best to make this week interesting and enjoyable—not by passive interest will they succeed, but only by lively, active participation. In the course of a day or two, the Efficiency Contest

questionnaire will be sent out to all Local Secretaries, and with it will also go details of the public speaking contest and entry form. Please see that these are attended to at once and returned to Central Office just as quickly as possible. By paying early attention to these you will be helping to make things easier for those who are in charge, and in this way, you will be helping to make the Conference a success.

But there is one contest that I wish to mention especially, and that is the Membership Contest. If your constituency is to win this contest for the largest increase in members, every Local will have to remit their dues in time to be counted in the Contest. Only dues sent in from the beginning of January to the end of May will be counted, so please do not put off sending them in. We want every Local to help in this contest and if your constituency is to win it will need your assistance. Even if your fees are not due for a month or two, do not allow your constituency to lose the contest on that account if you can possibly pay your dues a little earlier. We are depending—your Director is depending, on your co-operation, and we trust that you will not disappoint us.

Fraternally yours,
EDNA HULL,
Secretary.

New Junior Locals

Two new Locals are reported in Acadia Constituency—Naco Local organized by Mrs. Clarke Fraser, with twelve paid-up members and Isobel Blair, president, Ronald Fraser, secretary; Wheatsheaf Local organized by Greta Isaac, Junior Director for Acadia, with fifteen paid-up members. Vera Clarke is president and Fred Miles secretary. Miss Beth Holden is responsible for the organizing of Brant Local, with six paid-up members and sixteen signing the roll. Vera Bertrand was chosen as secretary, Ben Platt is the President. Mrs. L. Scholefield, U.F.W.A. Director for Calgary, and Miss Hull, Junior Secretary, visited Conrich on March 4th and organized a Junior Local. Ralph Carlyle was chosen to act as temporary chairman, and Mary Laycock as secretary, pro tem. A large crowd turned out to the meeting and practically every Junior present signed the roll. At the second meeting Miss Laycock and Mr. Carlyle were elected for the full term. Other officers chosen were: vice-president, Mary Johnston; directors, Dorothy Barker, Pearl Johnston, Hedley McLaughton, Isobel Carlyle and Annetta Laycock. The entertainment committee consists of Dorothy McElroy, Pearl Johnston, Isobel Carlyle and Andy Johnston.

VISIT FROM JUNIOR PRESIDENT

On March 22nd Naples Junior Local had a visit from the Junior President, Charlie Mills, and their Director, Ralph Critchlow. Mr. Critchlow spoke to the meeting on Co-operation, while Mr. Mills spoke on the Junior Conference and University Week. The young people enjoyed both talks immensely. Mrs. Ethridge, U.F.W.A. Director for that district, also visited the Local re-

cently and the Juniors enjoyed her visit very much. Officers for the year are Irma Crippa, president, Frank Ciochetto, vice-president, and Rebecca Ciochetto was re-elected secretary.

ARDENODE JUNIOR OFFICERS

The officers of Ardenode Junior Local for 1929, as elected at their Annual meeting are: President, Bert James; vice-president, Harry Dawson; secretary, Winnie James; auditor, Ted James.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR 1929

The annual meeting of the Willow Springs Junior Local was held recently and election of officers resulted in the following being chosen for 1929: Gordon Jenkins, president; Martha Rafn, vice-president; Archie Jenkins, secretary. Ten new members were initiated at this meeting, the ceremony being that the member rolled a marble across the room with his nose.

LOCKHART JUNIORS' PLAY

The March meeting of the Lockhart Juniors was held March 16th with twenty-three members present. Final arrangements and appointment of committees to act on April 5th when the Juniors planned to give a play, constituted the main business of the meeting. When the business was completed dancing was enjoyed for a couple of hours and refreshments were served.

LONE PINE JUNIORS PLAN DEBATE

The March meeting of the Lone Pine Juniors was held at the hall on March 18th, with ten members present. Arrangements were made for the holding of a debate on April 10th, the subject to be "Resolved that the horse is more useful on the farm than the tractor." The affirmative is being taken by Otto Bittner and Mary McCulloch, the negative is being upheld by Jim Mackie and Adam Schumaker.

HASTINGS COULEE OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Hastings Coulee Juniors was held March 8th, and election of officers resulted in Robert Henderson being elected president; vice-president, Ernest Williams; and secretary-treasurer, Davy J. Jones. The Local decided to have lantern slides, the first to be shown on April 5th, the title of this slide being, "Across Canada." A dance will be held after the showing of the slide.

BURLINGTON NEW OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Burlington Junior Local was held March 15th at Burlington school. Eleven paid-up members were present. Mrs. Kertswig was elected president, Mary Nicoll, vice-president, and Sena Sutton, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Bessie Hollihan, Hilda Jensen, Martha Ullly, Christine Johnson, and Margaret Grabautski. Arrangements for the holding of a dance on Easter Monday were completed.

TOUR IN PEACE RIVER

Charlie Mills, Junior President, and Ralph Critchlow, Junior Director for Peace River, have just completed a tour of South Peace River, during which six Locals were organized. These Locals being Sunnibend, with five members; Hazel Bluff with five members; Rossington with eleven members; Belvedere with nine members; Roselea with sixteen and

Cavell with five members signing the roll. Mr. Mills and Mr. Critchlow wish to express their thanks and appreciation of the generous hospitality shown them throughout their trip.

BILLS INTRODUCED

(Continued from page 13)

tion was rather on detail than on principle; and the trustees' convention at Lethbridge gave itself an unenviable place in history by its intolerant refusal of opportunity for full and fair debate of the measure. It is notorious, too, that the members of the Legislature were bombarded by letters and resolutions from rural trustee boards and others requesting them not to vote for the measure or threatening them with displeasure in the event of their so doing. Such opposition as the measure received in the Legislature came almost entirely from members of the traditional parties who are representatives of city constituencies. Any rural opposition to it did not find serious expression there. There is no doubt that the measure could have successfully passed the Legislature, amended perhaps in some details.

Since the function of government is primarily to make and administer laws and not to test the strength of political parties, the wisdom of the course followed is obvious. The bill with its complete scheme of re-construction of rural education has, in the words of Mr. Baker, been "brought sharply before the people." It has become an issue. The public mind has been aroused. The discussion in the Legislature has been echoed in the remotest school district in the Province. Ratepayers, parents and teachers will seek, together with trustees and elected representatives of the people, by private conversation, at meetings and through the press, a satisfactory solution to the problem. Out of it all in the course of one or two years will evolve no doubt something following in essential principles the plan laid down by this bill. The course followed by the Minister and the Government cannot but meet the approval of all thinking citizens, with the possible exception of those whose political philosophy is such that they can only expect to profit by their downfall. Time for further reflection upon this important question is now being given, without, to adopt a favorite phrase of Mr. McGillivray's, "the harassment and bedevillment" that would arise from its being involved in the question of the continuance or defeat of the present administration.

N.F.P.

AN AWAKENING IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, P. G.—The placid Legislature of this ancient Province was disturbed recently when William Tremblay, Conservative member for Maisonneuve, advocated the public ownership and development of the water powers within Quebec. His speech displeased Taschereau, Liberal Premier, who is opposed to any form of public ownership. He wanted to know if Tremblay spoke for the opposition. Tremblay quietly replied that he spoke for the people of Maisonneuve and would continue to do so.

Maisonneuve is a part of the city of Montreal and Tremblay's speech indicates that the people there are awakening to the fact that the Power Trust is rapidly securing control of all power sites in the Province. They are also beginning to realize that rates are lower under public ownership in Ontario than in Quebec, where the Government favors "private initiative."

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MINUTE
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1000 EGGS—in Every Hen

Expert Says: "Feed right", use Karswood, and you will get them out.

7213 Boyer Street, Montreal
November 29th, 1928

Yours of the 16th instant to hand and many thanks for the prompt courtesy and kindness. The book is without doubt one of the finest I have had the privilege of handling especially to a beginner.

Regarding results from Karswood, I can say it is a wonderful tonic and as an incentive to egg production it is peerless. As Dr. Trafford says there are 1,000 eggs in every hen and it is up to you to get them out. Well, the only way I can see is feed right, use Karswood and you will do the trick.

My experience started some 5 years ago with Light Brahmas Bantams. 5 Bantam hens laid 703 eggs in 9 months, averaging 22 oz. to the dozen, a truly wonderful feat. Last year, I had light Brahmas from imported English stock and I used Karswood with a good commercial mash. My four hens have given me 855 eggs up to now this year, averaging 26½ oz. to the dozen. Eggs sold for hatching were \$25 at a price of \$2.50 per hatch of 15. Customers inform me and as I know by what I hatched out at home—100% fertility with a 98.3% hatch and not a chick lost through sickness. Talk about stamina and vigour, I put it down to feed and Karswood and can assure you my foundation pen is a picture and a pride of mine. I have got at present one of the finest pens of Light Brahmas in the province and what is more, a heavy laying strain.

I have noticed too that if I have run short of Karswood I have had a drop in my production, but you can bet your last halfpenny I don't let it run short any more. No doubt you will have more enquiries from Montreal. I belong to the Provincial Poultry Breeders' Association here and have exhibited book and advert to fellow members who know of my wonderful results. You may use this letter in full or part as you may see fit.

HARRY ABEL

P.S.—The one outstanding feature of Karswood, you can give it to white plumed birds without fear and prejudice as it will not cause

any brassiness of feather. This is about the only tonic I know that has this safe property.

Karswood Poultry Spice increases egg production by natural means. It cannot force because it contains no forcing ingredients. Karswood Poultry Spice contains ground insects but no Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Gentian or other harmful, forcing agents.

Make This Test

Go to your local dealer, druggist or hardware merchant, and buy a 25c. packet of Karswood Poultry Spice. Give it to half a dozen of your birds in accordance with the directions on the packet. Do not expect immediate results—Karswood works naturally—therefore slowly. It takes at least a fortnight to produce results, but they are good and sure.

Note the Economy

25c. packet supplies 20 hens for 16 days.
50c. packet supplies 20 hens for 32 days.
\$3.25 (7 lb.) tin supplies 140 hens for 32 days.

Supplies and Prices

Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable from all Seedsmen, Flour, Hay and Feed Merchants, Druggists, Hardware and General Stores at the following retail prices:

½ lb. packet..\$.25	1 lb. packet..\$.50
7 lb. tin.....\$3.25	14 lb. tin.....\$6.00
28 lb. tin.....\$11.50	

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News of Wheat Pool Locals

At a meeting of the Longridge Wheat Pool Local a resolution was passed asking that the Pool Delegates create an arbitration board for the settling of members' grievances.

Wheat Pool Locals which have not sent in their annual reports are requested to do so. Forms for sending this in are available on application from the head office if none have already been received. This is important and officers of Locals are requested to co-operate in this respect.

Secretary Hugh L. Robinson reports an enjoyable meeting of the Eyremore Wheat Pool Local on March 26th, when Norman Nelson, Pool field service man, and delegate Bob McManus spoke on the advantages of the Wheat Pool in Alberta, Wheat Pool methods of selling, latest grading system adopted by the Wheat Pool, etc. The members are all of the opinion that they are boosters for the Wheat Pool and have every confidence on its management.

The Lakeside Wheat Pool Local held a social meeting in the Lakeside school-house on March 27th. There were about sixty persons present. L. J. McKenzie, field service man, was there with slides showing the activities of the Wheat Pool. He gave a very interesting talk before showing the pictures, also explained each picture. Several readings were enjoyed and a list made of the membership. Wieners and buns with coffee were served, cafeteria style, and were evidently much enjoyed by those present, as 20 pounds of wieners and 200 buns disappeared.

LOUSANA WHEAT POOL LOCAL

On Saturday evening, April 6th, an organization meeting was held in the Community Hall to form a Wheat Pool Local. G. H. Biggs, delegate for C-10, was present and gave a short address. The office bearers elected were: S. R. Kerr, president; Joseph Smith, secretary; Directors: J. E. Glenn, T. E. Ramsden, A. L. Kirkeberg, H. Glenn, J. Y. Greenwood.

Mr. Biggs was asked to explain many points on which members were not clear, and from the answers the meeting received a lot of interesting and satisfactory information about the working of the Pool.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 11)

O.K. to; if they are not, by all means change them the following year.

As to the fear of local trustees having no say when the teacher is not satisfactory, it would be hard to realize that the Board of five would ignore just complaints from local trustees. On the other hand it is easy to realize the board of five are in closer touch with the trustees, and a complaint could be looked into much more readily than through the Department of Education.

As for the injustice of the wealthy districts paying for the poorer ones, we have that already with us. In our school district we have variations in land values from \$1,000 to \$3,400; also parents with large families going to school who are not taxed at all. But if we believe it is good policy not to starve a child's body or brain, for fear of his becoming a menace to society, then the ones who have the money should pay the most, as they are

getting the most protection to their property from future revolutions.

In regard to advantages to be gained by the act, it does not take much imagination to realize the possibilities of it. It would be possible to have travelling instructors in music and singing, also an instructor in organized sport. I do not think the rural areas realize that organized sport, more than any other thing, makes true and honest men and women of us all.

I believe the slogan of the Minister, when he came into office, was: Every Child to Reach Grade VIII. I am sorry to say that the rural areas as a rule have been contented with that, and are more or less under the impression their children have a complete education after passing Grade VIII and the obstacles in the way of going higher have put the final cap on same.

Under the proposed new act it is quite possible to solve the higher education problem. I will close by wishing the Minister every success.

B. C. LEES,
Trustee McCafferty S.D.
Edgerton, Alta.

PROPOSED SCHOOL BILL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Permit me to reply to the letter of Mr. Hardy Wear, of Cummings, published in *The U.F.A.* of April 1st.

The average assessment for rural schools in the Province of Alberta is \$115,000.

The trustees who recently opposed the Education Bill—not, of course, unanimously—at the Trustees' Convention, held at Lethbridge, represented 693 rural school districts, which are less than one quarter of the districts in the Province.

The average assessment of the districts these men represented was \$156,000.

It is therefore evident that the opposition which Mr. Baker encountered at that convention was in defence of an unjust privilege, enjoyed by those delegates who attended the convention and the ratepayers they represented.

The school district of Staplehurst, of which I am a trustee, has a taxable valuation of about \$90,000 or \$25,000 below the average of the school districts of the Province.

The cost of financing such a school becomes a penalty instead of a privilege to all the ratepayers in that district.

If the same system were in operation in the British Isles, a Scotch crofter would be compelled to pay for the education of his children a sum proportionately ten times greater than that paid by the residents in the more fertile agricultural districts.

Inasmuch as the new proposal is one step towards the unification and nationalization of the education of the Province, it is logically a step in the right direction.

The present system, by which the cost of maintenance increases in proportion to the smallness or poorness of a local unit, is manifestly absurd.

The pooling system proposed by Mr. Baker is only suggested for the purpose of maintenance. It is not proposed to pool either past debts or unpaid debentures as Mr. Wear's letter might lead a casual reader to imagine. It was suitably published on April 1st.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. MILNER
Blackfoot, Alta.

AGAINST SCHOOL BILL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

There is a lot said about the New School Act. I would like to know who is doing

the talking. Is it the farmers or is it someone else? I do not think it is those that live in the rural districts. I have been in Alberta thirty-nine years and there has been one teacher resign and there has been none fired. The name of our district is "Dennis." You will say that I am some old crank and don't believe in education. That is not so, for we have seven children and five of them are teachers.

According to the way that I read what Mr. Baker and others say, the farmers are a lot of people who don't know enough to run their own business. That may be so, but we knew enough to put the men in that we wanted and I believe we can put them out.

T. A. DICK.

Ponoka, Alberta.

"A HOWLING GOOD TIME"

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Possibly the trustees who attended their Convention at Lethbridge and had so much fun out of giving their disapproval to Mr. Baker's bill, may now get down to business and use their gray matter in lieu of noise to try to work out a better plan.

First it might be well to try to find out just what is wrong with the proposed bill. I have heard a good deal of noise about the bill but not one real good objection when they come to be carefully analyzed.

A Good Foundation

If we will sit quietly down and think seriously about just how the provisions of that bill could be worked out by a quiet and intelligent community of people who just had in mind giving the rising generation the best possible training to fit them for their life's work with the least possible expense, I think we will find that the proposed plan is at least a good foundation to work on.

Suppose we took in an area covering 100 country schools, I believe that if we really tried that, we could find enough men and women to form a central board who were well fitted to make a selection of the teachers who could best be allotted to those schools.

The first thing I think we would look for would be men and women who may have had some experience in teaching in their younger days, and later some experience as trustees and were also fathers and mothers who were vitally interested in seeing the children of the country get the best possible education. After selecting a board of this kind, I imagine that when they got together that they would find that possibly 40 out of the 100 boards of local trustees had teachers who were sufficiently satisfactory to remain with them.

In Selecting Teacher

They might then invite the other 60 boards to send in a representative to help them in selecting a teacher. When the representative arrived, the first thing to do might be to learn from this representative just what was their objection to the teacher they had last year, with the inspector listening in. Possibly they would find that this particular young lady was a good hand with beginners but was not so good with the older pupils and had simply been misplaced. Possibly the inspector could suggest a teacher who had been in some other district where the children were all beginners and the teacher was better fitted to handle the older children and by simply making a switch, they could in a few minutes' time make two communities and two teachers happy.

Possibly the next representative to re-

(Continued on page 33)

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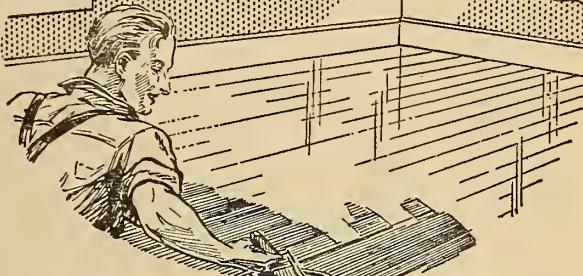
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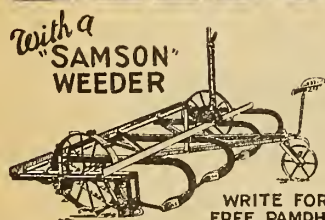
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MONTREAL

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative
Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Why Should You Own Your Own Farm?

In a circular letter issued by one of our private creamery companies the following question is put to the producer who may be thinking of joining the Dairy Pool:

"Is there any necessity for you to divert any part of your earnings for the establishment of new facilities, that may or may not meet with success?"

The answer to this question is obvious. Of course there is no more necessity for the dairy producer to do this than for the farmer to divert part of his earnings so that he may own his own farm instead of continuing to farm as a tenant for the rest of his life. The real point is—what is to be gained by the producer owning and controlling his own creamery facilities instead of indirectly renting, at an unknown cost, creamery facilities that are owned and controlled by private interests? Our competitors would have you believe that there is much doubt about the advantages you would receive through joining the Dairy Pool—that you would have to divert part of your earnings for benefits that might not come.

What Was Done at Alix

Well, what about it? Is that an actual fact? It certainly is not. The Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Alix started in 1925. In four years this one Pool creamery has paid the producers the full market price for their cream on the initial payment and has earned a profit, over and above all expenses, of approximately \$100,000, of which \$60,000 has been paid back as a patronage dividend and about \$40,000 has been set aside to pay for the creamery. This \$40,000 is merely a loan made by the members to the association. The amount each member contributes to the reserve fund is returned to him every fifth year. Of course it is not necessary, as our competitors say, to go to the trouble of running our own business. Neither is it necessary for you to own and run your own farm. Why not hire somebody else to do it for you?

It pays you more to run it yourself. That's the real point and that's the real reason why it pays not only to control the producing end of your business but the marketing end as well. If you want to have a part ownership in one of the three largest creameries in the Province, then label your next can, Alberta Dairy Pool, Edmonton, Alix or Calgary. The Pool pays the express charges, no matter how far you may live from a Pool creamery.

Do You Know?

Recently we have received a few letters from members of the old Provincial Dairy Pool asking why they had not received notice to ship their cream to the Pool creameries at Edmonton, Alix or Calgary. Other members of the old Provincial Pool have written in to say that they understood such and such a creamery was still handling Pool cream and in some cases

had been paying for cream with Pool marked cheques. Some of these members have even asked for their share of last year's profits even though they had not shipped a can to the creameries owned and operated by the Pool.

Now of course this indicates that there has been a lot of misunderstanding going on throughout the country in regard to Dairy Pool matters. In spite of all the letters sent out to members of the old Provincial Pool and in spite of the repeated announcements made in *The U.F.A.* and elsewhere we again wish to broadcast far and wide the fact that the old Provincial Dairy Pool has no contract with any private creamery to handle Pool cream; that no private creamery has a legal right to receive cream in the name of the Dairy Pool and that every member of the old Provincial Pool and the new Pool units is expected to ship his cream to either the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at Edmonton, The Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Alix, or the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool at Calgary.

It would be much appreciated if *The U.F.A.* readers would pass this information on to any dairy pool members who may have been misinformed as to where they should ship their cream.

EGG POOL SHIPPERS

In view of the announcement made recently with reference to the amalgamation of the Egg and Poultry Pool with the Dairy Pool for the purpose of marketing their products on a more economical basis, it has been taken for granted by

Government Guarantee re Dairy Pool Building

EDMONTON, April 8.—In accordance with legislation passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, empowering the Government to provide guarantees up to \$1,000,000 to co-operative marketing enterprises, the Alberta Government will guarantee borrowings by the Alberta Dairy Pool to finance up to 85 per cent of the cost of erecting the new creamery and warehouse of the Pool in this city. The building, which is now nearing completion, will cost about \$75,000, and the Provincial guarantee is not expected to exceed \$55,000. If business develops on basis of present records, the Pool expects to retire the borrowings on the building in five years' time.

The Government guarantee is the first of its kind given under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act of 1929. Financing will be done through the Bank of Toronto.

It is anticipated that the needs of the Pool in Calgary and other places will be considered at a meeting taking place in Calgary as this page goes to press.

some producers that the three Dairy Pool units were now to receive egg and poultry shipments. This is not the case, however, and members of the Egg and Poultry Pool are expected to ship their eggs to the Poultry Marketing Service at Edmonton and Calgary until the new arrangements have been completed. An announcement will be made just as soon as the new amalgamated organization is ready to take the place of the existing egg marketing service.

Washington Farmers Fight Power Interests

(New York Nation)

Some time ago the farmers of Washington discovered that private power interests were charging them much higher rates than those charged by the publicly owned plant of the city of Tacoma. "Why can't we have our own electric plants just as Tacoma has?" they asked. They found that the two great obstacles were the law and the power interests. The law sets such a low debt limit for the state that a state power industry is impractical, and every move towards public ownership has been fought by the power interests with tons of propaganda. But the state Grange decided to challenge the power corporations. It collected more than 50,000 signatures to initiate a bill to permit the people of Washington to create power districts in which the residents may have their own plants. The bill encountered strong opposition from the power lobby at Olympia and was defeated by a narrow margin in the legislature, but, under Washington law, it will be referred back to the vote of the people next year. The Grange is powerful in Washington, many local newspapers such as the *Bellingham American* are giving hearty support, and the prospects for the success of the measure seem good. Meanwhile many farmers have run their wires up to the city limits of Tacoma and demonstrated that, even with this extra expense, it is cheaper to buy current from the city's public plant than from private corporations.

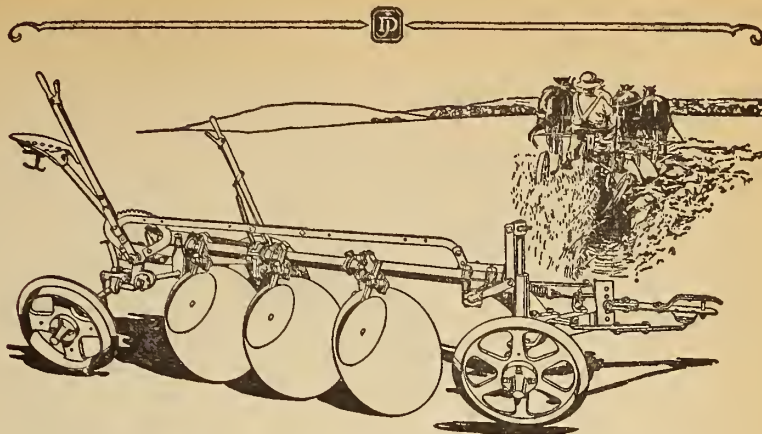
ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

Ottawa, Canada.—The number of students enrolled in the educational institutions of Canada was, according to the latest survey, 2,291,720. These included 2,022,729 in ordinary publicly controlled day schools, 102,668 in technical and evening schools, most of them under public control; 71,468 in private or independent schools; 42,546 in universities and colleges; 3,580 in preparatory courses or schools affiliated to universities and colleges, in addition to those in private schools. The remainder were in business colleges, normal schools and other scholastic institutions.

The educational standing of the enrolment was 1,932,963 in elementary grades, and 300,149 in secondary or higher grades. These do not include the greater part of night school pupils.

The expenditure on public education during the year 1926-27 is given as \$125,876,375.

"Organized murder and cruelty are in no way preferable to the ravings of individuals, despite the cunning device of a flag, a shibboleth, incense, an altar, to make them seem so." — Mrs. Dora Russell.



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CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

(Continued from page 18)

co-operative outlook; a knowledge of the place of co-operation in social evolution; an understanding of how the co-operative methods can be made to fit into the economic organization and transform it and a training in the particular technique of co-operative enterprise. How is this program of co-operative education to be carried out?

Conducting Co-operative Education

The method of conducting education within the movement is obviously conditioned by circumstances. A practicable method in one set of circumstances may not be practicable in another set. In populous centres it is comparatively easy to organize classes and carry out a regular curriculum. That method is not so easy in rural areas, especially where the area is as large as on this continent. Experiments are being tried in holding schools for a short period of time in rural districts, and if the response warrants it, no doubt a plan will be worked out to cover a fairly extensive area. The summer school for those directly interested in the work of co-operatives, has come into existence on this continent following the example of the older countries, but these schools are principally occupied with the technique of co-operative business, although, of course, they fill an important function.

For the members of our agricultural co-operatives we must rely largely upon the written word. The co-operative movement ought to have its own press, and individual societies ought to have some medium of communication with their membership. The three western Wheat Pools have each a press medium of contact with the membership through which the members are kept informed of matters relating to the associations. In addition, all three use an agency which is of great value where a membership scattered over a large territory has to be reached, namely, the radio. Talks over the radio may be made to cover the whole field of co-operative education. In Manitoba, the Agricultural College tried giving a complete course in a single phase of agriculture, and I understand, with gratifying success. We have not yet tried that plan, but we have it in mind.

In adult education, however, nothing can take the place of a well selected library to which the membership has easy access. The Manitoba Pool has such an educational library containing works on sociology, economics, history, science, literature and co-operation. Fiction we have left to other agencies, except for a small collection which is maintained for the use of Pool tenants in Winnipeg hospitals.

It should be understood that in all three of our prairie Provinces the farmers have a separate educational body which deals with all matters affecting the social and economic side of agriculture. With these organizations the Pools work in close co-operation.

Co-operation in the Schools

One more question remains to be considered—the teaching of co-operation in the schools. Agricultural co-operation does form part of the course in our agricultural colleges, but there is quite a demand for direct instruction in co-operative principles in the elementary and high schools. I understand a text book of co-operation has been prepared for use in high schools in the United States, but I imagine that it is intended for rural high schools and deals principally, if not altogether, with the practical and technical side of the movement. I doubt if public opinion is

yet ripe enough to stand for a text-book in which co-operation as a social philosophy is set forth.

I doubt also if it is at all possible to have co-operation directly taught in our elementary schools. It is, of course, possible in teaching to separate co-operation as a mode of life or a way of doing things from co-operation as a commercial enterprise, and such separation should be rigidly observed in any effort to create the co-operative attitude of mind in children. Such teaching should come under the heading of morals and civics and be directed always to emphasizing the moral qualities of friendliness, goodwill, neighborliness, tolerance and peace, working upwards from the simple practice of helping each other, through examples of team work in play and work, to the larger issues of life, including the substitution of peaceful arbitration for war in settling disputes between nations.

Those of you who have made any study of psycho-analysis will know that deep down in the human mind, the psycho-analysts find a force which seems to stand out as an ultimate factor of the mind. Some call it the "censor"; some call it "community sentiment"; hypnotizers call it "personal inhibition"; old-fashioned people call it "conscience." Whatever the name, it stands for a force which will prevent even a hypnotized person from doing under suggestion that which he in a normal state believes to be wrong. It may be that the "censor" is our accumulated heritage of moral discipline and the bond which holds society together while going through the endless process of change. And, I ask you, what could be a stronger element in that heritage than the primary need of men for each other, a need which lies at the very root of all co-operation. May that need also not be the explanation of that sense of injustice which makes men resist exploitation and the sense of equality which makes them turn to mutual aid for relief? And if that be so, may we not say that the co-operative movement is based on the most fundamental of all human feelings and that the purpose of co-operative education is to unite this feeling with the intellect and will for the achievement of a social ideal.

(Other Wheat Pool News on page 26)

Publicly Owned Lines Should Have Equal Opportunity

H. E. Spencer, M.P., Presses for Fair-play
for National Railways

H. E. Spencer, U.F.A. Member for Battle River, is reported in "Hansard" as follows:

Mr. Spencer: We have heard a good deal this afternoon and evening with regard to giving each of the railways, the privately owned one and the publicly owned one, an equal opportunity. The trouble is that the publicly owned one, in my opinion, has not had an equal opportunity for a number of years. Prior to a year or so past I know that the amount of mail carried for the Government by the Canadian Pacific was far more than that given to the Canadian National, and I only hope that by this time there has been a change in that respect. Again, lines which are constructed by the Canadian National are expected to be completed in three years. The Minister of Railways pointed out that there might be a discrepancy in the fact that while three years are given to the Canadian National, five years are

given to the privately owned railway. The option of having two years to start and five years to finish may have been all right some years ago, but it is thoroughly out of date today, and we might quite well call for branch lines to be completed within three years. Railway building has developed tremendously of late years, as we have been shown in the very rapid development of the Hudson Bay railway; we should therefore equalize conditions between the two railways by having the same terms given to both with regard to construction.

Unfair to the Settlers

I feel very much in sympathy with those members who have suggested that privately owned railways should be asked to put up some sort of security as a guarantee that they will go ahead with their work. Not only is it unfair to Parliament that the railway company should fail to carry out the construction work for which a charter is given, but it is particularly unfair to those parts of Canada where the charters are given. I remember in 1922 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company came back for a charter for the eighteenth year. When a charter is given to a railway company the people very often flock into the district affected, in many instances by the hundred, in anticipation that the railway is going to be built, and if construction is not gone on with for a number of years, frightful hardships are entailed on those who have settled there. It seems to me, therefore, that we should cut down to three years the time given to the railways to complete construction and at the same time we should give the railways an equal opportunity for carrying His Majesty's mails.

FUR FARMING

Ottawa, Canada.—Fur farming in Canada has long since passed beyond the experimental stage and become an established and important industry. A recent report issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics shows there were at the end of 1927, 3,380 such farms in the Dominion, an increase of 671 over the preceding year. Of the 3,380 farms 3,067 were fox farms, an increase of 544 over the number recorded in 1926.

The total property value of these farms, including the fur-bearing animals, is placed at \$18,355,423, an increase of about \$3,390,000 over the previous year, or 23 per cent. Prince Edward Island occupies first place in the industry among the Provinces of Canada; Ontario is second and Quebec third.


In the year under review 58,542 animals were born on the farms, of which 45,750 were silver foxes, the fur most coveted by the women of today. Sales of animals returned \$2,644,062 to breeders, of which silver foxes yielded \$2,501,816 for 12,804 animals, an average value of \$195 per fox. Pelts sold during the year had a value of \$2,154,080, and here again the silver fox was the leader accounting for \$2,066,900 of the total.

TRIED IT AGAIN

The small boy was taking part in a local concert. He was only seven years old and recited so well that he was encoored.

"Well, Harry, and how did you get on?" asked his proud father, when he returned home.

"Why, I thought I had done all right," replied Harry, "but they made me do it again."—*Galt Reporter.*



Are You Buying More Cattle

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Board of Canadian Livestock Producers Meets in Winnipeg

EDMONTON, April 10.—The spring board meeting of the Central Livestock Co-operative Ass'n will be held in Winnipeg on April 12 and 13 to review the first year's business as well as to make plans for the future. The growth and success of the Central Co-operative has been phenomenal, being a real factor on the market even in the first month of its existence and climbing to second and then first place on the market within the first six months and ending the year with a volume of business double that of its closest competitor on the market. This speaks for itself with regard to the support that co-operative livestock shipping is getting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as in Alberta.

The Canadian Co-operative Livestock Producers, the newly formed Dominion-wide organization which is endeavoring to harmonize and co-ordinate the work of the different Provincial co-operatives, is having a board meeting in Winnipeg at the same time as the Central Board meeting. The intention of this is to bring the Directors from Ontario and the Maritimes West to meet the co-operators here and to familiarize them with western livestock conditions. One of the most important items on the agenda will be the marketing of western stocker and feeder cattle in Ontario and the Maritimes. A closer connection must be maintained between the East and the West for feeder cattle if the southern outlet is blocked by increased tariff.

Livestock Markets

Cattle

The prospects on beef prices are good for all light cattle 1100 lbs. and down. Few cattle are on feed for a late delivery and it is anticipated that the peak in beef prices will be around the 15th to 20th June. Our Alberta markets are getting more and more like other cattle markets in that the grass cattle do not hurt the grain fed cattle to the extent that they did in the early days. Butcher buyers are insisting on grain fed cattle for their trade longer and are refusing to accept the early slippery grass cattle as a substitute. The American tariff is still problematic, but it will not be a factor on our market at least until grass cattle arrive. The sentiment in the States seems to be that there is a sudden realization that with Canada as their best customer they cannot afford to jeopardize our market here for the doubtful advantage of higher tariff against agricultural products.

Hogs

The hog market is strong with indications that it will remain strong all summer. Alberta is the only Province in Canada that is holding up in hog receipts for the first three months of this year, Alberta having an increase of 25,000 hogs marketed to date. Ontario, which is the heavy hog producing Province, has fallen off in receipts heavily; Saskatchewan and

Manitoba likewise, so that the big hog run in Alberta is meeting keen demand from all of the packers both East and West.

Sheep

The sheep situation is hard to forecast at this time of the year, but indications are that prices will hold good for the summer. There are more sheep in Alberta every year, there being a considerable increase in farm flocks. The lamb crop which is arriving now will have a big bearing on future lamb prices and if the severe weather of the early part of April has done any appreciable harm in lamb mortality on the ranges, prices will be stronger.

The following is an extract in the *Edmonton Journal*:

"Think of 11,400 co-operative associations, with more than 2,000,000 farmer members engaged in marketing and purchasing farm products and supplies!

"The United States department of agriculture thinks that these organizations 'are incomparably better managed business organizations than they were ten years ago.'

"Their volume of business last year was \$2,300,000,000. Big business! But where the consumer in the city pays one dollar for what the farmer received 30 cents for, it is not hard to find the spot where the most intensive 'reform' work will be done.

"The statement, however old and trite, that the spread between the farmer and the consumer is too wide, is nevertheless true, and until the spread is narrowed the farm problem will not be satisfactorily adjusted.

"That is why the problem of selling farm products remains today as it has since the war, as the farmer's major and most important problem. When he solves this, most of the difficulties under which he has been working will disappear. But just how to bring this about—that's the rub."

Binding Power of Livestock Pool Contract

Recently the central office of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., Edmonton, who deal with violation of contract for their member associations, received a cheque for over \$400, in full settlement for breach of contract by a member of a local association. This should prove to be an example to others who may be tempted to heed the advice of those who are in opposition to the Livestock Pool.

Several other cases are being dealt with at the present time, and in due course

POOL SHIPMENTS

The A.C.L.P. percentage of cars on Calgary and Edmonton Yards from January 1st to the end of March: Calgary 56.6 per cent, Edmonton 45.6 per cent.

Out of 27 cars of livestock from the Peace River district this week, the A.C.L.P. received 16.

offending members will be brought to realize that a co-operative contract is not a joke, but means real business.

Into the Packers' Bag?

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have been forwarded a copy of a notice posted up at Sangudo by John Lager, truck driver of that district, to the effect that the producer can save from \$10.00 to \$15.00 on 15 hogs by shipping by truck direct to the Plants.

Now, I have no objections to Mr. Lager boosting the trucking of hogs—that is his business—but when he makes the statement that the producer can save this amount by shipping direct to the plants, instead of to the open market, I take exception to the statement, and also to his figures.

If we take 15 hogs averaging 200 lb., that would mean 33 to 50 cents per cwt. over the open market price. As Mr. Lager's trucking charge from Sangudo is 55 cents per cwt. to the plants, and from the same point the Livestock Shipping Association's flat rate is 55 cents, which covers all handling charges to the open market, the difference cannot be in handling charges, but must be in price. Therefore I would like Mr. Lager to answer a few questions so as to enlighten the producers of that district.

Can he produce the facts where hogs were delivered direct to the plants and netted 33 cents to 50 cents per cwt. over the open market?

Seeing that the hogs are delivered direct into the packers' bag when there is no competition, what would be their motive? Perhaps he had found another breed of packer outside of our acquaintances.

What does he consider a market place? The Packers' yard, where there is no competition, or a place where all livestock is sold in open competition from all parts?

On every occasion when roads are blocked and there are no direct truck deliveries, hogs have advanced from 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt. Does this denote that direct trucking to the plants is saving the producer's money?

Does Mr. Lager deliver the hogs in the producer's name or his own?

Whom is the cheque made out to? Does the producer receive the premium on bacon?

Mr. Lager might be all right as a truck driver, but before he launches out in an advisory capacity regarding the marketing of livestock, I would advise him to gather a little practical experience and get his figures a little closer to the mark.

The Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.,

per WM. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Every worthy movement has to pass through three stages. First, people say it is ridiculous; second, that it is contrary to religion; and third, everybody knew it before.—Dean Inge.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 27)

port would think that the young lady who had attempted to teach their school was not fitted for the work and possibly the inspector would agree with him and the board would decide to advise her to try to find some other employment and not waste her time and the time of some community of children in trying to do work that she was not fitted for.

When the necessary eliminations had been made, it would likely be found that some new beginner would have to be used. The board would likely be able to place part of them, at least, in two roomed schools where they could work for the first year under an experienced teacher, and the balance in the smaller schools where there were only a few children to handle.

As time goes on they would be able to keep on with the elimination process and gradually eliminate the ones who are least fitted for the work and keep placing the ones who stayed in the work where they could do the most good.

Present System Unthinkable

The present system of each teacher making a blind stab in the dark for a position is simply unthinkable. A young man or woman may decide to try teaching and write to half a dozen districts making application for a job after getting a few friends to write letters telling of his or her good qualities. Each board is likely to have a half dozen such applications, but absolutely nothing to guide them as to what ones might be suited to their particular conditions, with the result that they simply make a selection at random and if a mistake is made, the time of all the children is wasted for an entire year and the next year the same operation is likely to occur again because there is no way by which the local board can get the information on which to base an intelligent selection of a teacher.

As far as the cost is concerned, the expenses of this central board would amount to nothing when spread over 100 districts.

The plan certainly looks to me like a big improvement over our present haphazard random way of groping about in the dark, and I think we should take hold with Mr. Baker and help him to try it out and when we find weaknesses in it, amend them and go on improving the system from year to year as we see how best to do it.

Yours truly,

W. D. TREGO.

Calgary, Alta.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATIONEditor, *The U.F.A.*:

In answer to Mr. Hardy Wears' article on the new School Act, I wish to state that because the Minister of Education failed to convince the U.F.A. Convention to a better degree of the advanced ideas in the Act was not his fault, but the Convention's.

The Minister, as the highest educational officer, has more than any person the right to change the present school system, especially while he belongs to a progressive organization. I personally think the new act only a half measure, as the child's education is the business of the state, in all its phases. Our rural schools are very inefficient—no music, no physical training, teachers are getting \$1000 or \$1100 a year, no promotion to a higher salary (absolutely insufficient for a married man), so young girls from

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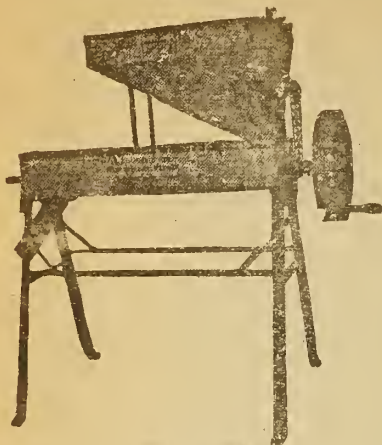
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Normal practice teaching in them before going to town schools where there is a chance for promotion.

The present rural school is the means of eliminating all ambitious, better-class teachers. It is only a stepping stone to marriage. These three experts would, if the small school that was only able to pay \$1000, but had eight grades, get a very experienced teacher, while the bigger school that would be able, under the old system, to pay \$1100, but had only 4 or 5 of the lower grades, would get the less experienced teacher.

I would ask Brother Wear to look on all people as a big family and don't ask too much for yourself. I hope, if we ever have to vote on this question, we all in Alberta vote in a spirit of brotherhood and the highest aim to be the better education of all children, town and country alike.

Yours for Progress,
P. WM. KOBITZSCH,
Member of the U.F.A.

Hardisty, Alta.

"OUR EMPTY CARCASS OF CO-OPERATION IN ALBERTA"Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Dr. Warbasse, the Great Co-operator, has come to Alberta, given his message and departed. Through his personal and radio addresses practically all of our rural population heard this eloquent and sincere apostle of Co-operation.

And I wonder how many of his listeners caught the real, vital heartbeats of the Co-operative Principle? How many of us looked beyond the cold-blooded thought of dollars and cents to catch a glimpse of the great spirit of brotherhood and mutual help which lies at the foundation of all co-operation?

We have had the U.F.A. in Alberta for twenty years. We have had the great Wheat Pool adventure for six years. We have had a Farmer Government for eight years. And we have had the vital facts and creative thought in all these great reform agencies drilled and drummed into our minds constantly, in season and out of season.

Abundantly Praised

We have been praised and lauded the world over for our courageous experiment in wheat marketing. We have been singled out by leading writers and economists the world over as the one shining example of practical co-operation with a kick to it, as the one brave band of agrarians with the courage of their convictions and the nerve to transfer co-operation from books and magazines and lecture platforms to the actual massing of office staffs, grain elevators, bank credits and black-and-white contracts for the marketing of a very large part of the Canadian wheat crop.

We have transmuted the hazy phantoms of a dreamer's dream into a concrete, human organization, loading trains and steamships with the actual, honest-to-goodness wheat from our farms and selling it to actual buyers on the other side of the little globe.

All this is splendid. It is a transcendent realization. It is the dream of the reformer actually come true. It is the miracle of the miraculous twentieth century. And we, of Western Canada in general, and Alberta in particular, are sponsors for that magnificent economic spectacle and drama.

The Lowest Motive

And yet, every step of the distance which we have travelled along the road of co-operation can be measured and

branded by the lowest ideal in the entire co-operative principle—that of dollars and cents. If it did not pay us in filthy cash, we would not co-operate. I challenge a denial of this statement. Our entire co-operative movement, so far, is based upon the mercenary feature of that great, sacred brotherhood of humankind which extends so immeasurably higher and wider than money, that money is its meanest goal.

We have the empty carcass, the soulless body of co-operation among us, but not the glowing, vivid, warmth of its soul and life. And until our co-operative sentiment broadens out to become a deep and abiding religion, a fetish for human welfare in all its contacts and bearings, we are treading on shaky ground. Our dream is ephemeral and doomed to be shattered.

Twice in the past three months I have been present at large conventions in Alberta, both of these assemblies dealing with the vital welfare of the people of Alberta. One was the School Trustees' convention and the other was the Municipal convention. And in both of these bodies I saw the crudest, coldest, narrowest creed of utter selfishness ruling the minds of most of the delegates present. Not the slightest, remotest thought of co-operation, as a deep and abiding principle of government, entered any of the discussions. Self, and self alone, was the enthroned king of those meetings.

In Trustees' Convention

In the Trustees' convention I sat with old time members of the U.F.A. and enthusiastic members of the Wheat Pool, and yet these men were among the keenest advocates of the doctrine of selfishness.

When it was suggested that by spreading taxation over a much larger area for educational purposes it would help our weaker brothers, these men actually howled, "No, no, no!" They said that their taxes were low now and they would not be taxed to help a newer and weaker neighborhood to carry on a full term school. They would not want their taxes raised one solitary mill to lower the taxation of some weaker district a mill. "Every tub on its own bottom," they howled.

And these were members of the U.F.A. and of the Wheat Pool and boasted of it. Yet not the slightest ray of the true co-operative spirit had filtered through their minds. They were in the Wheat Pool because it "paid." That was the extent of their co-operative spirit.

In Municipal Convention

And in the Municipal convention when it was timidly suggested that the hail insurance tax must be spread over the Province, in order to permit our neighbors in the more unfortunate districts to live and still carry municipal insurance, the same spirit howled, "no, no, no." "Every tub on its own bottom."

Because one delegate lived in a district where his hail insurance was only five per cent, he was bitterly opposed to bringing him in with districts where the rate might be fifteen, or even eighteen per cent. He was not willing to co-operate with his neighbors to make a general average rate for the Province, because it touched his own personal pocket. Yet many of these same delegates who howled so loudly against co-operation in hail insurance, boasted of being both U.F.A. and Wheat Pool members.

So, I said to myself, "There is plenty of need in Alberta yet for education in co-operation. So far our co-operation is gauged by the dollars and cents it

returns, not on the good it can do, to the Province as a whole, or to humanity as a mass."

We have only the empty carcass with us. Its heart and vitals are missing.

BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, April 7, 1929.

(Every letter published in the Correspondence section must bear the name and address of the writer. We cannot use a nom de plume. For definite reasons, pen names may be used in the signatures of letters in the Veteran's Section, provided the correct names and addresses are given in confidence.—*Editor.*)

GOOD TASTE IN RIDICULE

(Ottawa Citizen)

In defending Max Beerbohm, the well-known caricaturist, against the charge of too stinging humor and over-grotesque exaggeration, a writer in the Atlantic says: "We do not expect a caricaturist to be fair; we only want him to be funny—and Max Beerbohm can be as deliciously ridiculous as anybody alive."

The question arises: can a caricaturist, whether he be draughtsman or writer, be really funny if he is at the same time unfair?

It is generally recognized that true humor appeals to something more than our mere sense of ridicule. It should reveal its author to be a man of sense at the same time that he appears to be altogether given up to caprice. If caricatures were meant only to excite laughter, then the author would be no more entitled to our intellectual respect than the painted clown at the circus whose grimaces make us laugh.

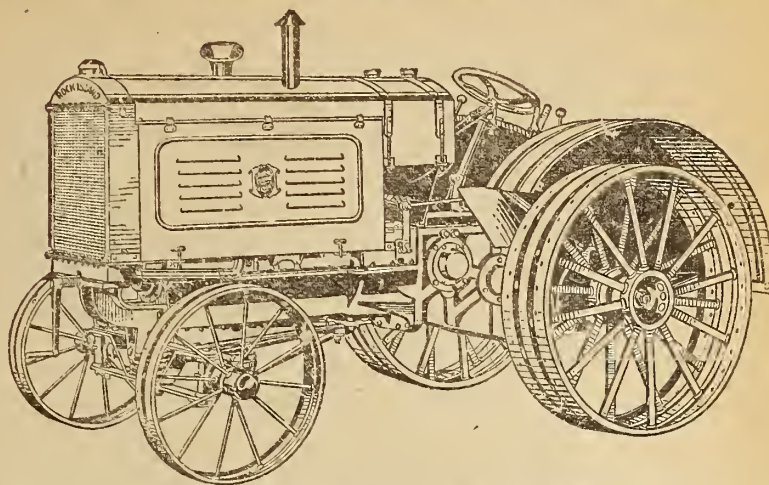
Addison traces the origin of true humor according to the following genealogy. Truth, he says, was the founder of the family, and the father of Good Sense. Good Sense was the father of Wit, who married a lady of a collateral line called Mirth. Wit and Mirth were the parents of Humor. Any humor which is not allied to Good Sense and lineally descended from Truth—or Fairness—is, according to Addison's reasoning, only a pretender to the title.

If, as the Atlantic writer asserts, our modern standard of humor demanded only that the caricaturist should be funny, then we have welded a cruel rod for the backs of us all. Few public men and women could hope to escape the jibes of the jester, whose airy balloon would become as heavy as lead.

There are, or should be, canons of good taste in caricature as in every other form of art and literature. Jest is not, like mustard, useless except they bite. In general the personality of the subject to be burlesqued should be treated with respect. There should be no scoffing at the natural defects of body or intellect which it is not in the power of a person to amend. True, "a little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men," but it is not funny to beat a cripple with his own crutches.

The caricaturist, if he be a person of intelligence and good sense, should be able to find plenty of material for his lampoons in the opinions that men hold without having to lambaste the personal weaknesses of the men that hold them. Personal ridicule is a pitiless weapon and one about which a chivalrous man should think twice before he uses it. It is also a two-edged weapon, as Max Beerbohm is finding out.

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License Plates may be obtained on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, at the departmental offices in Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Offices of the Clerks of the Court in the various Judicial Districts.

J. E. BROWNLEE,
Provincial Secretary.

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Major Activities of Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1928

Case Against Tariff Ably Presented by Secretary Before Tariff Advisory Board

The work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during 1928 in connection with the Advisory Board on the Tariff and in the matter of banking and credit, together with a resume of the year's events in the latter field, is given in the annual report of the Secretary, A. E. Darby. This report, which is summarized below, was presented to the annual meeting of the Council, held in Winnipeg on February 25th and 26th.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta, and one representative of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan, who had been invited to continue the negotiations for the reorganization of the Council. This matter occupied a good deal of the attention of the meeting, and a resolution was finally adopted urging the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, "to come into membership in order to secure the desired nucleus of a national co-ordinating body." The continuation of the representation of the Council before the Tariff Advisory Board was considered of the greatest importance, and arrangements were made to this end. The resolution also provides that the other expenses incidental to the maintenance of the Council be borne equally by the Associations in membership, such expenses to be kept as nearly as possible within estimates made by the meeting. The estimates would require a sum of approximately \$3,500 to be raised by the affiliated Provincial organizations.

Banking and Currency Reform

The secretary's report refers to the sittings of the committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Commerce in 1928. The views of the Council, as embodied in its pamphlet on currency and banking reform, were presented before the committee by Mr. Darby, and later five other witnesses were heard, all of them being either bankers or officials on the Finance Department.

Suggestions for banking reform, Mr. Darby points out, which the committee had been instructed by the House to secure—could scarcely be expected to come from five out of six of the witnesses, the heads of existing banking institutions and of the finance department being notoriously reluctant to admit any need for change.

The merger of the Standard Bank with the Canadian Bank of Commerce is noted as "a further step in the process of consolidation which has been going on since 1908, when there were 32 banks." Further consolidation must lead to nationalization, in the opinion of Mr. Darby, who advocates "further pressure to bring about greater opportunity for and facility in the establishment of co-operative banks, through which control of credit may be more directly in the hands of the people themselves."

The Tariff Advisory Board

Hearings by the Tariff Board covered a large industrial area, states the report, and cement, coal and coke, iron and steel, aluminum and enamelled hollow ware, paints and varnishes, stoves, and numerous other commodities being investigated. Verbatim reports of the hearings

are available through the agency of the Provincial Associations.

After consultation with the members of the Executive Committee of the Council, an application was made for the removal of the duty on cement. The brief of the cement companies was prepared by an economist of high professional standing, which constituted a new departure in the work of the Tariff Board and caused the stress of argument to be laid on economic factors rather than, as formerly, on more superficial considerations.

It is rather the multiplicity of duties upon imports than the effects of any particular duty from which farmers and consumers suffer, says the report, and this makes difficult the conclusive presentation of an application for the removal of any one specified duty. Nevertheless, the protected interests have been forced to a defensive attitude, and have been compelled to "seek justification of their privileges on economic as well as on political grounds." This is regarded as a great gain, as the contention that protective duties benefit some industries at the expense of all others, and of the people at large, is being substantiated by evidence brought forward by the manufacturers themselves.

Compared with the old methods of obtaining tariff changes, says the report, "the new process of public discussion and inquiry, involving examination of the economic factors, exposure of the actual facts, opportunity for hearing of all opposed interests, and compilation of permanent records available to the public at low cost, constitutes an immense improvement."

The continued presentation of the case of the farmers and consumers is regarded as important. Failing to do so, their interests would be ignored or, if the Board itself dwelt upon their rights, it might be regarded as prejudiced. Again, discontinuance of this activity might be regarded as an indication that the farmers were becoming converted to high tariff views.

The U.S. Tariff Plans

The prospect of the United States increasing duties on Canadian farm products, and the possibility of a demand for retaliatory measures, made it more necessary than ever that there should be clear thinking on the question of protection. Exclusion of Canadian farm products from the U.S. would be felt most severely, continues the report, by U.S. consumers,

while any policy of retaliation make the position of Canadian farmers worse instead of better. It would also make it impossible to put up an effective fight against duties on the articles the farmers themselves consume. On the contrary, should the United States "unfortunately add to the present restrictions upon international trade, it will be more than ever necessary for Canadian farmers to resist any increase in our tariff and to press for its reduction. They will be compelled to find other markets for their produce. In order to compete successfully in these markets, necessarily more distant, lower costs of production and living will be required."

In regard to the British preferential tariff, there has been a tendency recently to secure this by raising the general tariff. This should be vigorously resisted; "increase of the preference until free trade has been established with Britain has long been advocated by the Council."

ONLY "NEWS" THE PAPERS WANT

"The reporters tell the truth when they say they send no constructive news because the editors refuse to print it. American editors demand that Mexican new meat must be excitingly gory. If it doesn't drip blood and sensation they don't want it and they won't have it. Editors are not interested and insist that their readers are not interested in a Mexico that is thriving, peaceful, productive. . . . Show some of these editors a fighting Mexico, with blood on the landscape, presaging a war of intervention . . . and they will whoop and cheer."—George Seldes in *The Truth Behind the News*, 1918-1928.

PRODUCTION IN THE FUTURE

H. E. Spencer, M.P.

Through the aid of science and machinery we have brought about a condition where we have to face the problem of consumption and not of production. Science is rapidly transferring the work from the shoulders of men to that of machinery, and it will only be a few years before we will see individual factories in industrial countries—and most of the countries are becoming industrialized—operated by a dozen men only. Under such conditions we have to recognize that unemployment is a sign of social development. We cannot consider unemployment as a passing event or something that will happen only now and not next year, because the countries are turning out goods so much more rapidly than in the past they feel they are forced to look for markets abroad. Most countries are also putting up tariff barriers of one kind or another in an effort to prevent goods from coming in from the outside. If we do not put a stop to this economic warfare it can only lead ultimately to military warfare.

UPLIFTING LITERATURE

Maid—Neighbor wants to borrow your set of Shakespeare, mum.

Mistress—Can't she borrow a volume at a time?

Maid—No, she wants four volumes to elevate a bridge table.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

ACADEMIC

Teacher—"If you stand facing the north, what have you on your left hand?"
Billie—Fingers.—*The Schoolmaster*.

REPORTS OF HEARINGS TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD

Verbatim reports of the hearings of the Advisory Board on the Tariff, mentioned in the article on this page, may be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa. Reports of the first and second hearings on Cement cost 50c and 25c respectively; on Coal and Coke, 25c, \$1 and 25c; on Iron and Steel, 25c and \$1. Other reports cost 25c each, viz: Sewing Machines, Parts of Stoves, Paints and Varnishes, Celotex, Sardines and Herrings, Enamelled ware and Aluminum ware, Aluminum and its products, Copper Rods.

THE POWER OCTOPUS OF AMERICA*(Toronto Star)*

Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, gives, in *Current History*, the result of a survey of United States power control which indicates the forces which are arrayed against public ownership of electrical utilities.

The survey shows that 3,108 corporations out of 4,362—3,108 corporations which supplied, in 1926, 56 out of 68 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and served 90 out of 110 millions of people—are controlled by forty-one big holding companies. In addition, 877 other corporations are controlled by 125 smaller holding companies; 126 others by 31 investment companies allied with the big and the smaller holding companies. Out of 4,362 light and power corporations, only 85 are found to be entirely independent.

These are impressive figures. Forty-one big holding companies control three-quarters of the total number of corporations and three-quarters of the total kilowattage. Their production is fourteen times that of the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro plants.

Moreover, there are six major financial interests which control twenty-three of the forty-one holding companies. The General Electric Co. controls eight; Samuel Insull, seven; J. P. Morgan & Co., four; A. W. Mellon, two; Henry L. Doherty & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., one each. And these six great financial interests, besides controlling twenty-three of the dominant forty-one holding companies, also exercise a joint control over twelve more of the great electrical corporations. "This," says Pinchot, "leaves six of the forty-one big power corporations not yet identified by the financial interests on their board of directors." And then he goes on to say:

"The six major financial power interests, with 23 of the big holding companies under their direct control and 12 more under their joint control, actually control two-thirds of the country's entire electrical power production and have a little more than two-thirds of the country's population dependent upon them for electrical energy and service. . . . This six-sided power monopoly has been so successfully arrogant in playing state authority against federal authority and federal authority against state authority that the power monopoly has evaded anything approaching adequate legal restraint or regulation."

Mr. Pinchot further charges that "by dominating and ruthless constraint the trust funds of twelve of our (U.S.) leading insurance companies have been poured into power securities" to an extent represented by \$686,000,000 in 1926 as compared with \$72,000,000 in 1920. He adds:

"The financial interests which have obtained a monopoly of our power are the dominating financial powers of the world. We have seen this monopoly attempting to corrupt the sources of both higher and primary education. We have seen it attempt to corrupt the press. We have seen it corrupt our elections. We know that the power banks, the power politicians, are striving for nothing less than a power dictatorship over the nation and all its parts."

These are things to be remembered when United States electrical interests are seen at work in Ontario, attempting to establish themselves in this Province where public ownership is now dominant.

Odd Amount Bonds At Attractive Prices

We have prepared a special list describing a selection of bonds in uneven denominations, as well as a number of small unsold balances.

These bonds permit investors to obtain favorable interest returns upon small and moderate amounts.

Copy gladly furnished upon request.

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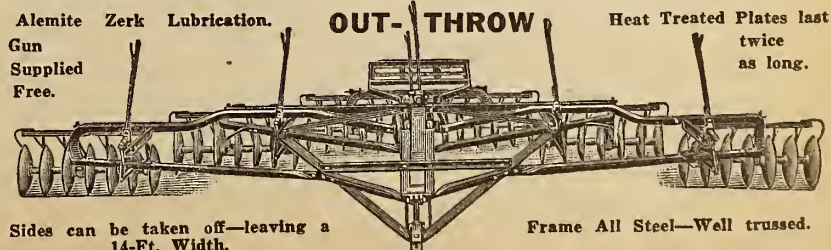
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Make-em-Grow Calf Meal is a well balanced ration and as near to a milk substitute as possible. Per 100 lbs., \$3.90; 35 lbs., \$1.10. Anderson Grain and Feed Company, Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones M4554-M3895. Write for catalogue.

FOR SALE.—SECRETECH BULLS. FRANK
Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SELLING REGISTERED HIGH CLASS DUROC
Jersey weanlings. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

SWINE

"SUNNYSIDE" HAMPSHIRE PIGS PAY. NOW
booking orders, registered weanlings, born Feb. 25th, either sex, \$12. Papers free. Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

BACON YORKSHIRES, FARROWED MARCH 12,
\$10.00, with papers, at eight weeks. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

FARM WANTED

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD FARM
for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY, SIZE. WE
ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—CORDWOOD, CORRAL POLES,
All kinds. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILL-
work, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get bigger quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Belkins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND
get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

LUMBER—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.
We have millions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

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citors, Notaries, 111 8th Ave. W., Calgary, M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLI-
citors, Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 65 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRIS-
ters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

HELP WANTED

GET YOUR EXPERIENCED FARM HELP HERE.
Germans, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks and Russians. Orders taken by mail. The Star Colonization and Employment Service. S. H. Kolesar, 124 2nd Ave. E., Calgary. Alta.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS
for us in waste cellar or outhouse spaces, all summer. Earn upwards of \$25.00 weekly. Commence now. Illustrated booklet for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS—AMBITIOUS
men, willing to earn \$30 to \$75 weekly, we will get you big money making agencies free. Men's Tailored Clothes; raincoats for men, women and children; shirts, neckwear, utility clothing, underwear, windbreakers, sweaters, all offering you good profits. Good producers receive 6-cylinder automobile free. Apply at once, stating full particulars about yourself. Address: Federation, Dept. F-21 P.O. Box 3232, Montreal, Que.

SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRTS TO BIG MEN,
small men and all men who are hard to fit. Wonderful sideline for clothing salesmen. Easy to earn \$25 weekly additional profit. Best selection, beautiful samples free. Write Stetson Shirt Company, Dept. X, Sommer Bldg., Montreal.

A Few Notes on the Farm Garden

By JOHN GLAMBECK

Once more spring is here and those of us—that is, most of us—who did not get away this winter to warmer climates, are beginning to look forward to the joys that come with spring.

About the beginning of April I begin to watch for my early tulips, and a little later for the gorgeous later kind. Dust storms we may have; but if you planted that shelterbelt you will not feel them so much. At any rate, they never hurt my tulips. Did you plant the tulips I advised you to plant last fall? If not, and if you have a little time during the first half of May and live within motoring distance of Milo, come and look at mine. If you do, I think you will go back regretting that you neglected to plant some yourself last fall.

A Start with Perennials

But, dear farm women, for your own good, for the sake of your children, and for the sake of beautifying Alberta, I appeal to you to set out a few old reliable perennials this spring. And if you do, I know the day will come when you will think kindly of me for giving you the advice. On former occasions I have mentioned in *The U.F.A.* a long list of hardy perennials that would do well in Alberta. Today I shall only name a few.

First, by all means set out a few iris; they are inexpensive, so easy to grow and so beautiful that they are worthy of first place in your list. There are about 180 varieties of them, but the yellow and blue are the most common. The iris was named after the goddess Iris, and they are the rainbow personified.

Then set out a few columbines, phlox, hollyhocks, gladiolas and peonies. All of these will multiply and after you once get a start you can increase your plots year after year. Then, if you want to be really magnificent, plant a few lilacs, spirea and honeysuckle bushes. You can't possibly go astray with them. They are easy to grow, and they make a great difference in the appearance of your surroundings. Yes, I could tell you of a lot of others, but this will no doubt be all most of you can stand at one time.

CKUA RADIO PROGRAM

Following is the program to be broadcast from CKUA (University of Alberta, Edmonton, 516.9 meters) during the latter part of April.

Thursday, April 18th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 to 9 p.m., Concert Hour—Ukrainian Chorus; 9 p.m., Farmers' Program, Lectures, Question Box.

Sunday, April 21st—3 to 4:30 p.m., Musical Program.

Monday, April 22nd—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 p.m., Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m., Affiliated Colleges Program; 8:45 p.m., Extension Lecture; 9 p.m., A Shakespearean Program—The tricking of Malvalio from "Twelfth Night," including a number of Shakespeare's songs.

Thursday, April 25th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 to 9 p.m., Concert Hour;

9 p.m., Farmers' Program—Lectures, Question Box.

Sunday, April 28th,—3 to 4:30 p.m., Musical Program.

Monday, April 29th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 p.m., Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m., Affiliated Colleges Program; 8:45 p.m., Extension Lecture; 9 p.m., Concert—University Radio Orchestra.

Personnel of the Farm Loans Board Named

J. C. Murray, A. H. Tovell and Geo. Bennett Named by Alberta Government

Subject only to final ratification by the Federal authorities, the Alberta Government has appointed, to administer the Long Term Loans Act, the following Board of three members; it is expected that the Board will be constituted not later than the middle of May, and possibly during the early days of the month:

J. C. Murray, of Edmonton, chief executive officer, and chairman of the Board. Mr. Murray has been for some years the chief field manager of the Credit Foncier in this Province. He has extensive financial experience, has been keenly interested in and a close student of similar farm loan schemes to that which will shortly be in operation in Alberta. Mr. Murray will be the only full time member of the Provincial Farm Loans Board.

A. H. Tovell, of Calgary, Manager of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, will be another member of the Farm Loans Board. He is too well known to need any extensive introduction to Alberta farmers. He had many years of farming experience, and had long been an active worker in the organized farmers' movement before his appointment to his present position.

George Bennett, of Mannville, Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, is the other member of the Farm Loans Board. He also is well known as a pioneer farmer of Alberta, and one of the founders of the U.F.A. movement, of which he has always been an active and energetic member.

All three men are of proved business capacity.

Inquiries in reference to the new Farm Loans scheme should be addressed to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Government Building, Edmonton. We hope to publish further detailed information in our next issue.

PEACE RIVER HOMESTEADS

About 6,000 homesteads or approximately 1,000,000 acres in the Grande Prairie district, Peace River, Alberta, and in the Peace River Block in British Columbia will shortly be thrown open for entry. This area includes land formerly held as forestry reserves lying between the sixth meridian and the British Columbia boundary line and bounded on the north by the south line of Township 81 and on the south by the Wapiti River. An additional area will also be surveyed and thrown open to homesteading. It is expected that entry may be made for some of these lands by about April 15th.

NOT ON THE MENU

Impatient Diner—Hey, waiter—hey!
All right, Sir, but we shall have to send out for it.—*Punch.*

POULTRY

CHICK SHIPPERS, ATTENTION.—FOR A PERIOD of ten days we are offering Blue Ribbon Baby Chick Shipping Boxes: 100 chick size, 30¢; 50 chick size, 22¢; 25 chick size, 15¢. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., wholesale distributors in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the Pratt Food Company Ltd., Daniels Model Incubator Company, Somerville Egg Cartons, Petersime Electric Incubators. Write for catalog and compare our prices with any. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones M3895—M4554.

POULTRY BUSINESS—BIG MONEY IS BEING made from Poultry by all graduates of Shaw's Correspondence Poultry Course. Descriptive Booklet Free. Write Dept. P.C., Bay-Charles, Toronto.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.—FOR TEN DAYS we are offering Incubators and Brooders, both oil and Electric, at a 10 per cent reduction. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 234 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Everything in Poultry Supplies. Phones M4554—M3895. Write for catalog.

HATCHING EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS winter layers, R.O.P. sires. Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 setting. Stanley Humphries, Morrin, Phone 909.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE FOR \$3.60. Mrs. C. Serviss, Bulwark, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM BIRDS which laid throughout severe cold weather, \$1.25 setting. George Kennedy, Hardisty, Alta.

BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS—S.C. RHODE Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April and May hatch chix, \$30.00 per hundred; for June, \$25.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

ALBERTA—HOME OF BIG TURKEYS. LOTS OF eggs. All banded stock. Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders Association. W. C. Lyle, Secretary, Arrowwood, Alta.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting or two for \$3. Mrs. A. Patterson, R. 2, Didsbury, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING, 35¢ each. W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta.

TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE FROM GOVERNMENT banded stock, 75¢ each. Mrs. John Domet, Spedden, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER FIFTEEN.— Mrs. Annie Thompson, Vilna, Alberta.

BABY CHICKS FROM BEST FLOCKS IN ALBERTA. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Bred to lay. Calgary hatched. Write for price list. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth Avenue West, Calgary. W2144.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. James Millar, Box 62, Crossfield, Alta. Phone 1210.

"CANADIAN HUSKY" BABY CHICKS FROM Blood Tested flocks are most profitable to Commercial Egg Producers. Infusion of NEW BLOOD through scientific out-crossing increases vigor and egg production and eliminates weakness and mortality due to in-breeding. Write for catalogue. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes. Canadian Hatcheries, Limited, 844 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

S. C. WHITE AND S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, cockerels, booking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs. Mating list. Wetherall, 3628 13-A St. West, Calgary.

PROVEN QUALITY S. C. W. LEGHOEN BABY chicks from our high producing 2-3 year old hens. Hatching eggs, breeding stock. Member R.O.P. Association, Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS May and June range and pen eggs, headed by very fine cockerels. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

THE WESTERN EGG FARM WHITE WYAN- dotte baby chicks. Booking orders for May and June. Am booked up for April. Solly's strain direct for 12 years. Chas. O. Dawson, Ardenode, Alta. Phone R808, Strathmore.

BABY CHICKS—CANADA'S BRED-TO-LAY, 100 per cent alive. Leghorns, \$17.00; Barred Rocks, Auconas, \$18.00; Rhode Island Reds, Minorcas \$19.00; White Rocks, Wyandottes, \$20.00 per hundred. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Chicks from Pen Matings, 25¢ each. Ful-o-Pep Chick Starter, 10 lbs. Biologically Tested, Guaranteed, Analysis Free. Incubators, Brooders. Free catalogue. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

Classified Section

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LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting of 15 postpaid. Noel Fearnough, Morrin Alta.

EARLY HATCHING EGGS FROM GOOD STRAIN Bronze turkeys, \$4.50 per setting of nine. Purebred White Wyandotte Eggs, \$1.50 setting of fifteen. Mrs. Burfield, Burfield, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND DARK REDS, laying strain and exhibition quality, \$2.00; Poultry members, \$1.50, for 15 eggs. Harold Brooke, Viking, Alta.

MAKE YOUR OWN NATURAL INCUBATOR.— Any boy over 12 years old can make a 210 egg Natural Incubator from our plans and specifications, in a few hours, out of material about the farm or by ordering the necessary lumber costing one-tenth less than any incubator on the market and it will hatch more chickens than any other method. Impossible to overheat the eggs; natural regulation; no turning or handling eggs except when setting. Results absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. Plans and clear drafted chart mailed postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Send money to Adams & Moyes, 9662 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

REMNANTS

1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75¢; 4 lbs., \$2; 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 90¢; 3 lbs., \$2. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

HEALTH

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY.— Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous diseases, Piles specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANARIES—\$3. AND \$10, GUARANTEED SINGERS also few hens. Ship anywhere. E. C. Knight, 1433 17th Ave. West, Calgary.

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25¢ postpaid. B. M. Law, 436 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMON- ton, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRIES, SUNBEAM, CUTBERT, HER- bert, \$5.50 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand, delivered. C. L. DeCoursey, Rimbey, Alberta.

RASPBERRIES—MINT. HERBERTS, SUNBEAMS Ohtas, 100, \$5.00, 25, \$1.75. English Mint, 15 roots, 50¢. Postpaid. Early Delivery. Mabel Taylor, Spedden, Alberta.

SEED AND FEED

GARNET SEED WHEAT FOR SALE AT INDE- pendent Elevator, Daysland, \$1.25 bushel.

MARQUIS WHEAT, CERTIFIED NO. E16881, field Inspected, eligible for registration, 2nd generation, grown on breaking, cleaned. Germination test 96. Price \$1.50, sacks extra. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta.

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BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK or weeds, 10 cents lb. H. F. Nester, Cessford, Alta.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—WE ARE offering for sale, hardy grown Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, grown in Southern Alberta. 1000 lb. lots, 10¢, bags included. The Southern Alta. Co-op. Assn., 1221 2nd Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

SELLING "FYRA" WESTERN RYE GRASS, 12¢ lb. Free noxious weeds and quack. Sample free. Carl Soderstrom, Ardena, Alta.

TRELLE'S MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM registered seed. Government germination test 94 per cent. Price and particulars. Car lots. Arthur Gosling, Dalemead.

GARNET SEED WHEAT, No. 2 NORTHERN— Germination 96 per cent six days. \$1.25 machine run; cleaned, \$1.50 bushel. L. A. Phillips, Carseland.

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by

GOVERNMENT CLEANING and GRADING PLANT

9627 105A Ave., Edmonton

3rd generation Marquis Wheat, No. 1	\$2.00
3rd generation Marquis Wheat, No. 2	\$1.75
1st generation Banner Oats, No. 3	\$1.50
2nd generation Banner Oats, No. 2	\$1.50
2nd generation Banner Oats, No. 1	\$1.75
2nd generation Victory, No. 1	\$1.75
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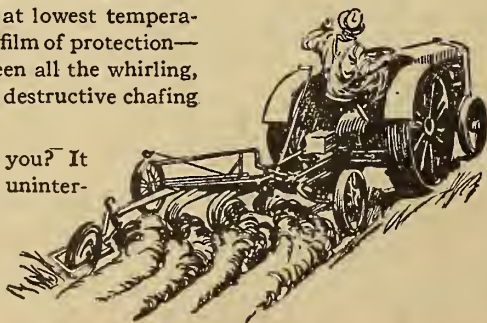
W. J. STEPHEN,
Manager and Secretary.



FOIL these destroyers now! Foil them before it is too late by protecting all working parts of your tractor with Red Indian Oil. The cost of this ideal lubrication is only a tiny fraction of what you may have to pay in rapid depreciation, large repair bills and slovenly, inadequate performance.

The correct grade of Red Indian Oil will keep your motor working at peak capacity from early spring until late autumn. It has a high viscosity—will stand up under the most intense heat, yet splash and pump at lowest temperatures. It provides a fighting film of protection—a film that penetrates between all the whirling, sliding surfaces and prevents destructive chafing of metal against metal.

What does this mean to you? It means smoother, speedier, uninter-



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COMPANY LIMITED**

Please send complete information on Red Indian Oils.

Make of Tractor.....

Model.....

Make of Truck.....

Make of Car.....

I use.....barrels of oil per year

Name.....

Address.....

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